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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

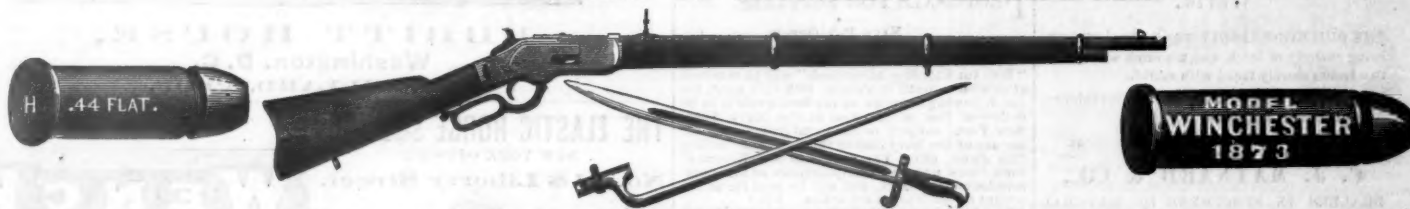
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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Navy Pay Office,
30 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1875.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed on envelope
"Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received
at this office until 10 o'clock, 30th July next, for
the following supplies of the best quality, to be
delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard,
New York, subject to the usual inspection, for
the use of the Navy during the fiscal year ending
30th June, 1876. The seal is to be delivered at
such times and in such quantities as the Com-
mandant may direct, and will be paid for at the
weight of the Navy Yard scales. Viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING
100 tons Manila, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
100 tons American, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
100 tons Java, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
Separate bids will be received for each kind of
Hemp.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at
the Commandant's Office, at the said Navy Yard,
where all information can be obtained.
The price of the Hemp offered must include its
delivery at the Navy Yard.
Two satisfactory securities must accompany
the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the
offer if accepted.
The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or
all the bids if it is deemed best for the interests
of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected is to be im-
mediately removed from the Navy Yard, other-
wise will remain there at the bidder's risk until
removed.
Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for
Hemp," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. W. SHUFFELDT,
Chief of Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
Bureau until Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the 17th
July, 1875, for the delivery of the following kinds
of Hemp at the Charlestown Navy Yard, subject
there to the usual inspection and Government
tests, viz.:

100 tons Manila, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
100 tons American, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
100 tons Java, of 2,240 pounds per ton.

Separate bids will be received for each kind of
Hemp.
Samples of the quality required can be seen at
the Commandant's Office, at the said Navy Yard,
where all information can be obtained.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its
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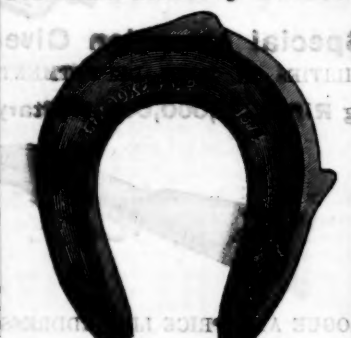
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the King of all, by its aromatic flavor and the
right sort of strength. My friend in New York
got an appointment in California. By that reas-
on I apply immediately to you, begging you to
send me the enclosed ten dollars, a supply of
"Vanity Fair," and send with the next steamer
to Germany. If there is a German firm that sells
your excellent "Vanity Fair," I beg you to en-
close me the address. Your respectful servant,

Dr. JOHN HYATT,
Professor of Anatomy in University of Vienna
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THE ARMY.

UTZESS S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 68, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1875.

Hereafter, reimbursement for expenses of sleeping and parlor cars, including their use day and night, is authorized; and par. 2, G. O. No. 69, of 1874, from this office, is modified accordingly.

G. O. No. 69, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1875.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Order No. 47, of April 1, 1875, and up to July 1, 1875, are announced:

I. PROMOTIONS.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, April 14, 1875, vice Macfeely, appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore T. S. Laidley, to be Colonel, April 14, 1875, vice Whiteley retired from active service; Major Silas Crispin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, April 14, 1875, vice Laidley, promoted; Captain Francis H. Parker, to be Major, April 14, 1875, vice Crispin, promoted; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Clifford, to be Captain, April 14, 1875, vice Parker, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, to be First Lieutenant, March 28, 1875, vice Grant, deceased (Company I, since transferred to Company K); Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie, to be First Lieutenant, May 25, 1875, vice Boutelle, appointed Regimental Adjutant (Company E, since transferred to Company C).

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William H. Andrews, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, May 31, 1875, vice Curtis, promoted to the Tenth Cavalry (Company I).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, to be Captain, June 4, 1875, vice Brown, deceased (Company F); Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, to be First Lieutenant, June 4, 1875, vice Payne, promoted (Company E).

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Clarence A. Stedman, to be First Lieutenant, April 19, 1875, vice Starr, deceased (Company C).

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain James Curtis, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major, May 31, 1875, vice McKibbin, retired from active service; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelley, to be Captain, April 15, 1875, vice Robinson, cashiered (Company E); Second Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon, to be First Lieutenant, April 24, 1875, vice Spencer, dismissed (Company L).

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Clarence O. Howard, to be First Lieutenant, April 26, 1875, vice Thornburgh, appointed Paymaster (Company B); Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Lord, who resigns his regimental commission only (Company C); Second Lieutenant Henry A. Reed, to be First Lieutenant, May 21, 1875, vice Mitchell, appointed Regimental Adjutant (Company M).

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, to be First Lieutenant, May 21, 1875, vice Pike, deceased (Company L).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Marshall, who resigns his regimental commission only (Company C); Second Lieutenant Albert S. Cummins, to be First Lieutenant, May 20, 1875, vice McCoy, deceased (Company F).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Richard Arnold, to be Major, May 1, 1875, vice Silvey, retired from active service; First Lieutenant Charles C. MacConnell, to be Captain, May 1, 1875, vice Arnold, promoted Major (Company G); Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1875, vice MacConnell, promoted (Company K).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Alexander M. Wetherill, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Atwood, who resigns his regimental commission only (Company H).

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John B. Engle, to be Captain, June 1875, vice Brown, deceased (Company A); Second Lieutenant Hampton S. Cotel, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1875, vice Eckles, promoted (Company C);

Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1875, vice Engle, promoted (Company H).

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Howe, to be Captain, June 1, 1875, vice Grossmann, resigned (Company H); Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1875, vice Howe, promoted (Company F).

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Hiram H. Bonner, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1875, vice Whitehead, who resigns his regimental commission only (Company C).

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William J. Campbell, to be First Lieutenant, May 12, 1875, vice Hogan, dismissed (Company K).

II. APPOINTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant James H. Lord, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Hunt, cashiered; First Lieutenant James M. Marshall, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Reynolds, promoted; First Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Dandy, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier-General, April 14, 1875, vice Shiras, deceased; First Lieutenant Frederick F. Whitehead, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, April 14, 1875, vice Sullivan, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Blair Dabney Taylor, of New York, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Curtis Ethelbert Price, of California, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; James Cheston Worthington, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Henry Stuart Turrill, of New Mexico, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Edward Tiffin Comegys, of Ohio, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Walter Reed, of Virginia, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Henry Sayles Kilbourne, of the Indian Territory, June 26, 1875, vice Warfield, resigned; James Cushing Merrill, of Massachusetts, June 26, 1875, vice Thompson, resigned; William Richardson Hall, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice DuBois, resigned; Richards Barnett, of Mississippi, June 26, 1875, vice Darken, resigned; Geo. Henry Torney, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, vice Smith, resigned; Louis William Crampton, of Pennsylvania, June 26, 1875, vice Austin, deceased; Joseph Yates Porter, of Florida, June 26, 1875, vice Dumreicher, cashiered; Marshall William Wood, of Illinois, June 26, 1875, vice Ramsey, resigned; Marcus Elvin Taylor, of New York, June 26, 1875, vice Wilcox, resigned; William Lands Newlands, of California, June 26, 1875, vice Porter, resigned; John de Barth Walbach Gardner, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, vice Bacon, deceased; Robert E. Smith, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice Davis, promoted; William Cummings Shannon, of New Hampshire, June 26, 1875, vice Randall, resigned; George Edwin Lord, of Maine, June 26, 1875, vice Weeds, promoted; Louis S. Tesson, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice Culbertson, retired; William Gardner Spencer, of New York, June 26, 1875, vice Bradley, deceased; Roland Lee Rosson, of Virginia, June 26, 1875, vice Parry, wholly retired.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, of the Second Artillery, to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, April 26, 1875, vice Wright, resigned; Wm. M. Maynadier, of Maryland (late Captain First Artillery), to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, April 26, 1875, vice Eggleston, cashiered.

III. TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant Joseph Keeffe, from the Fifth Artillery to the Fourth Infantry, May 23, 1875 (Company A); First Lieutenant Anthony W. Vogdes, from the Fourth Infantry to the Fifth Artillery, May 23, 1875 (Company H); Second Lieutenant Louis A. Craig, from the Ninth Infantry to the Sixth Cavalry, May 25, 1875 (Company K); Second Lieutenant John G. Ballasee, from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry, July 1, 1875 (Company D).

IV. RETIRED.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861—Major David B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1875; Major William Silvey, Fifth Artillery, May 1, 1875.

By direction of the President, in conformity with section 12 of the act of July 17, 1862—Colonel Robert H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department, April 14, 1875; Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, June 15, 1875.

V. CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—Captain Frederick E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry, June 1, 1875; First Lieutenant James H. Lord, Second Artillery, April 28, 1875 (his regimental commission only); First Lieutenant James H. Marshall, Fourth Artillery, April 28, 1875 (his regi-

mental commission only); First Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood, Sixth Infantry, April 28, 1875 (his regimental commission only); First Lieutenant Frederick F. Whitehead, Eighteenth Infantry, May 1, 1875 (his regimental commission only); Second Lieutenant Gustave von Blucher, Twenty-second Infantry, June 5, 1875.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointment.—By Brigadier-General Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General of Subsistence, his commission as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, April 14, 1875. By Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, Paymaster, his commission as First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, April 26, 1875.

Died.—Brigadier-General Alvin E. Shiras, Commissary-General of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1875; Captain Elias B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, July 1, 1875; Captain William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, at New York city, June 4, 1875; Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry, at Bellbrook, Ohio, June 9, 1875; First Lieutenant Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, at Camp Halleck, Nevada, March 28, 1875; First Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, at Austin, Texas, April 19, 1875; First Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, Third Artillery, at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, May 21, 1875; First Lieutenant James C. McCoy, Fourth Artillery, at New York city, May 29, 1875; First Lieutenant A. Benson Brown, U. S. Army, retired, at Bordentown, N. J., May 6, 1875; Second Lieutenant Daniel Flynn, U. S. Army, retired, at Boston, Mass., May 4, 1875; Post Chaplain Joseph Hurlbut, U. S. Army, retired, at New London, Conn., June 5, 1875.

Dismissed.—First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry, April 24, 1875; First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry, May 12, 1875.

Cashiered.—Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, April 15, 1875; Second Lieutenant J. Will Myers, Tenth Cavalry, May 27, 1875.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1875.

Captain Elias B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster—Died July 1, 1875, at Fort Sanders, W. T.
Second Lieutenant Gustav Von Blucher, Twenty-second Infantry—Resigned June 5, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1875.

Company C, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas.
Company D, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas.
Company H, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas.
Company I, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas.
Companies L and M, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas.
Company A, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Abraham Lincoln, to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.
Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M.
Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Marcy, N. M.
Post Re-occupied.—Fort Marcy, N. M.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 6, 1875.

Wednesday, June 30.

Leave of absence for five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers (Willets Point, N. Y.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Assistant Surgeon John Brooke (Philadelphia, Penn.).

Superintendent Henry M. Fowler (recently appointed) will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report in person to Major James Belger, Quartermaster, for assignment to duty at the National Cemetery at that place. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Leave of absence for one year is granted First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry (Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.).

Thursday, July 1.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause 120 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, via Sioux City, Iowa, and Yankton, D. T., to Fort Randall, D. T., where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer First Infantry for assignment to his regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Second Lieutenants James Brennan and Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will accompany the detachment of recruits under orders for the First Infantry, in the Department of Dakota, and then proceed to join their respective companies.

Captain Henry G. Thomas, Twentieth Infantry, will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits under orders for the First Infantry, in the Department of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will proceed to join his company.

Second Lieutenant John G. Ballance, Sixteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Von Blucher, resigned (Company D), and will report in accordance with pars. 2 and 3, G. O. No. 67, June 26, 1875, from this office.

The pay of Second Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry, will be stopped until he renders to the Ordnance Department the returns for which he was responsible for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1874.

Discharged.—Private Alfred Lost, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Minnesota State University, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, to take effect July 11, 1875, and will rejoin his proper station.

Friday, July 2.

Transferred.—Private John N. Davies, B, Fourth Cavalry, to H, Nineteenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Recruit Charles Pollock, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now in the hands of the civil authorities.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Saturday, July 3, and Monday, July 5, 1875.]

Tuesday, July 6.

On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Captain Frederick F. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty in Washington and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, (Fort Buford, Dakota Territory,) to take effect at the close of the season for active operations.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry, (Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory,) in S. O. No. 68, May 28, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea.

The leave of absence granted Captain Andrew N. Damrell, Corps of Engineers, (Mobile, Alabama,) in S. O. No. 70, series of 1875, from Headquarters Corps of Engineers, is extended one month.

Discharged.—Privates Charles Leibbrandt and Frederick J. Loer, Sergeant Alfred R. Thorne and Private Pierson R. Murphy, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Whipple, Virginia.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, was June 25 relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and temporarily assigned to duty as medical director of the Department, relieving Surgeon James Simons, U. S. Army.

A. A. Surgeon W. R. Mandeville, U. S. Army, was June 26 assigned to duty at Jackson Barracks, La. Hospital Steward Herman Rhodin, U. S. Army, was at the same date assigned to duty with the troops in New Orleans, and will report to the commanding officer.

Pay Department.—Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 30 ordered to relieve Major W. H. Johnston, Paymaster, U. S. Army, temporarily as Chief Paymaster of this Department, and leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, was granted Major Johnston.

Major William H. Eckles, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was July 2 ordered to proceed to Jackson, Vicksburg, and Holly Springs, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts on muster and pay rolls of June 30, 1875, returning via the Red River, making payments at Shreveport, Conshatka, Natchitoches, Colfax, Post Canby, and Baton Rouge, La., after which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

St. Augustine, Fla.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Times gives a description of the 33 Cheyennes, 27 Kiowas, 2 Arapahoes, 9 Comanches, and 1 Caddo Indian, now in confinement at St. Augustine, Fla., where they arrived May 30 in charge of Lieutenant Pratt and twenty enlisted men. No one of the party is credited with less than two murders. Of the Kiowas "Lone Wolf," a tall, spare, dark Indian, quite advanced in years, seems quite depressed in spirits on account of his confinement, and is sulky and sour, while "White Horse," the tallest of his party, is younger,

more lively, seems to be in quite good spirits, and is in better physical condition than any of his companions. "Sun," alias "Coyote with a Full Belly," a Kiowa chief, on his arrival was taken to the post hospital, where he died the following Sunday evening. He was attended by his brother, "Bad Tooth or Toothless." As he became convinced his time was short, he endeavored to persuade his brother to put an end to him, and cut his "Bad Tooth's," throat also, and keep him company to the happy hunting grounds, but it appears his brother could not be convinced. He would probably have lived until Monday, had he been left unmolested, but his brother, perceiving his end approaching, dressed him in full dress, painting him and fulfilling all the requirements of the Indian custom. With the consent of the Indians the dead chief was buried according to the Episcopal rites, Major Hamilton reading the service, saying, before doing so, that he expected his action in reading the Christian burial service over the remains of the dead chief, would be criticised, but that as he was a child of the same great Father, whom he worshipped by what light he had, that as the perfect law was not revealed to him, it was not our province to inquire why it had been withheld; and "as our (the Episcopal) church, was the only one with an office for the dead, and as in our church the service is more for the living than the dead, and as we had before us as impressive an example of death as circumstances could place before us, he proposed to read the funeral service." The Kiowas are in the same cell where Billy Bowlegs and Osceola were confined.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brio-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Pay Department.—Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 29 ordered to pay, to include June 15, 1875, the troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Corps of Engineers.—The enlisted men of the Engineer battalion were June 30 ordered to report to Captain William Ludlow, at Carroll, Montana.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain Charles McClure, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, was July 2 ordered to perform the duties of Assistant Quartermaster at Sioux City, Iowa, during the illness of Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

The Black Hills.—Walter P. Janney, geologist of the Black Hills expedition, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 22, says, while examining the gravel deposits at the north bend of Castle Creek, he found gold in small quantities in bars or terraces of alluvial quartz gravel, resting on a bed of rock, about ten feet above the present level of the stream. The area of these bars was quite limited. The gold which they contained had evidently been furnished by the quartz veins traversing the slates along the stream. There was considerable excitement among the soldiers and teamsters about gold on the arrival of the expedition on French Creek, but as no one obtained even by several hours' hard labor more than a few cents worth of gold dust, none of the command was afterward seen working for the precious metal. About fifteen miners have located claims on the creek. The reports they give of the richness of the gravel bars is greatly exaggerated. Mr. Janney's prospecting shows a general diffusion of small quantities of gold over a large area. He had sunk a shaft of fifteen feet to the bed-rock near the stockade, and obtained but a trace of gold. Nothing had as yet been discovered to warrant extensive mining operations. He intended examining the country to the North of Harney's Peak. Mr. Janney sends with his letter small grains of specimen gold.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth. **Nineteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was June 29 granted Captain J. H. Bradford (Fort Dodge, Kas.)

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month was June 29 granted First Lieutenant H. P. Kingsbury (Fort Hays, Kas.) This leave to take effect on the return of Second Lieutenant Louis A. Craig, from the leave granted him.

Commissary Department.—The telegram from this office of the 24th instant, directing Captain W. A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. Army, to proceed from Pueblo, C. T., to Fort Riley, Kas., and report his arrival at that post by telegraph to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, was June 29 confirmed.

Fifth Cavalry.—The telegram of the 23rd instant, directing Major W. B. Royall, to report to the Department commander at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was June 29 confirmed.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, R. Q. M., Fifth Cavalry, was June 28 extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month was July 1 granted Major W. B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry (Fort Hays, Kas.), with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, if approved by the Division commander.

Fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Edward L. Randall was June 29 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Pay Department.—Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 29 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Leavenworth U. S. Military Prison, Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T., and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, to the 15th of June, 1875.

Eighth Cavalry.—Sergeant Henry Green, Company I, having performed the duty assigned him, was June 28 ordered to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., reporting, upon his arrival, to the commanding officer, District of

New Mexico for further orders. Sergeant Green has permission to delay fourteen days en route.

Promotions.—The following promotions of officers serving in this Department, were published in S. O. No. 114, June 28: Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, to be Captain, vice Brown, deceased, which carries him to Company F; Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, to be First Lieutenant, vice Payne, promoted, which carries him to Company E. Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant John B. Engle, to be Captain, vice Brown, deceased, which carries him to Company A; Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, to be First Lieutenant, vice Engle, promoted, which carries him to Company H. The above named officers will proceed to the stations of their respective companies, without delay, and report for duty.

Fort Dodge.—First Lieutenant Richard Vance, Nineteenth Infantry, First Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant George K. Spencer, Nineteenth Infantry, were July 1 detailed as members of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

Subsistence Department.—Captain W. A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. Army, was directed May 29 to return from Fort Riley, Kas., to his station (Pueblo, C. T.), on completion of the duty assigned him by the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department.

Payment of Troops.—Major E. H. Brooke, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was directed June 30 to proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., Lyon, C. T., Fort Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., the Cantonment on Sweetwater Creek, Texas, and Fort Larned, Kas., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points. Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. Army, to pay the troops stationed at Chicago, Ill., and, on completion of this payment, proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster, U. S. Army, to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., Fort Union, N. M., and Garland, C. T. Major John P. Willard, Paymaster, U. S. Army, to pay the troops at Forts Craig, Tularosa, McRae, Bayard, Selden, Stanton, and Wingate, and Ojo Caliente, N. M.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, having reported in person at Department Headquarters, was June 23, on the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, assigned to duty in his office. Leave of absence for one month was same date granted Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army (Louisville, Ky.)

Eighteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Cass Durham was June 28 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Atlanta, Ga., vice Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, Second Infantry, relieved.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month was June 22 granted First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr. (St. Augustine, Fla.)

The proceedings of the Garrison Court-martial held at St. Augustine, Fla., June 15, 1875, in the case of Private William Nauman, Company C, First Artillery, was June 26 set aside. The prisoner plead guilty of a violation of the 38th Article of War—of selling his great-coat, valued at six dollars and forty-four cents, and the court convicted him. It is made imperative by the Article of War that the convict "shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding half his pay) as such court-martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage," etc. The court in this case ignored this provision, and awarded as a punishment simply fourteen days' confinement.

Second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 28. Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English; First Lieutenants Robert W. Bard, Charles Harkins; Second Lieutenants John Kinzie, Charles W. Rowell. First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of three months, was June 26 granted Major George B. Dandy, Quartermaster, U. S. Army (Atlanta, Ga.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 6, 1875: Captains M. J. Fitz Gerald, Ninth Infantry; W. S. Stanton, Engineer Corps; Second Lieutenants E. D. Hoyle, Second Artillery; R. P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry; Major G. L. Febiger, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Captain Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army; Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Captain H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. P. Jefferson, Fifth Artillery; Surgeon A. B. Hassan, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery; Charles King, Fifth Cavalry; Wm. Conway, Twenty-second Infantry.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month and ten days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 30 granted Colonel William F. Barry (Fort Monroe, Va.)

Fifth Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., July 7,

for the trial of Privates Thomas H. Rumney, Battery F, and Michael Huseay, Company B, Fifth Artillery, and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from Division Headquarters. First Lieut. James B. Burbank, Third Artillery, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Richard Arnold; Captains Jacob B. Rawles, David H. Kinzie; First Lieutenant John McClellan; Second Lieutenant William B. Homer. First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, Judge-Advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., July 9.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph H. T. King, Medical Department, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Alfred L. Hough; Captain Joseph Bush; First Lieutenant Cornelius C. Cusick; Second Lieutenants Oskaloosa M. Smith, James E. Macklin. First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood, Judge-Advocate.

Inspections.—Major Elisha H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Department Headquarters. Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, will proceed to Boston, Mass., and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, there stationed. Colonel David S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, will inspect the accounts of the Paymaster, U. S. Army, stationed at Detroit, Mich. Captain John Hartley, Twenty-second Infantry, will inspect the accounts of the disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department (Major Dana), stationed in that city. Captain Joseph G. Ramsay, Second Artillery, will inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, stationed in Baltimore, Md.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hd'q's San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, June 23, 1875: Captain Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry; Major M. P. Small, Subsistence Department; Captain J. H. Lord, Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenant John Drum, Tenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, Medical Department; Major W. M. Maynadier, Pay Department; First Lieutenants Wm. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; F. A. Boutelle, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburne, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Matthews, Medical Department; Second Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry.

Twelfth Infantry.—Company A, Twelfth Infantry, Captain E. C. Woodruff, commanding, was June 21 ordered to proceed by the *Neuborn*, the next trip of this steamer, to Fort Yuma, Cal., where orders may be expected from the commanding officer, Department of Arizona, assigning the company to a station. The commanding officer of Angel Island will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of Captain Woodruff, all enlisted men at his post for the 8th Infantry.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain James H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, having reported to the commanding officer of the Military Division of the Pacific, was June 24 assigned to duty at Tucson, A. T., as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Tucson, and will proceed to his station.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Curtis E. Price, U. S. Army, was June 24 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Company A, Twelfth Infantry, Angel Island, to accompany his command to Fort Yuma, Cal., as medical officer. Upon completion of this duty, A. A. Surgeon Price will return to Angel Island.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days was June 25 granted Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Point San José, Cal., with permission to go beyond the limits of this Military Division. During Surgeon Cooper's absence, Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army, will care for the sick at Point San José.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieut. Clarence Deems was June 21 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty.

Major H. C. Hasbrouck, commanding Battery B, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, accepted the invitation of the Grand Marshal to participate with the citizens of San Francisco in celebrating the anniversary of Independence Day, and was to parade with his battery of six guns and full complement of men. This battery, the *San Francisco Bulletin* says, "is esteemed the finest one in the Army."

Alcatraz Island, Cal.—The commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., was June 24 ordered to turn over ten general prisoners, to be selected from those confined at this post, to the commanding officer of Point San José, Cal., to be employed in completing the road now building at the latter post.

Ordnance Department.—Ordnance Sergeant Joseph Cryderman, U. S. Army, was June 24 relieved from duty at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and will report to the commanding officer of Point San José, Cal., for duty.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army, having reported at Department Headquarters, was June 23 ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Storrow, U. S. Army, who will report to the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty as post surgeon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Medical Department.—Upon the recommendation of the medical director so much of S. O. No. 64, c. s., as relates to A. A. Surgeon William D. Baker, is modified so as to direct the annulment of contract at his request and he will report in person to the medical director for that purpose.

Special Inspectors appointed.—Colonel Alfred Sully, at Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Captain Frank G. Smith, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T.; First Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T.

Heroism Rewarded.—So much of the term of imprisonment of William Patterson, General Prisoner, Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, Wash. T., awarded by G. O. No. 27, series of 1874, which imposed confinement at hard labor for three years, as remains unexpired the 30th instant, on the recommendation of his post commander, for his gallant conduct in the rescue, March 30, 1874, of the crew of the American barkentine *Architect*, wrecked on the Clatsop Spit, at the mouth of the Columbia River, is remitted, and he will be set at liberty. By the terms of his sentence thirty dollars is reserved, to be paid him at the expiration thereof. The post commander thus writes of Patterson: "As there were several vessels anchored off Fort Stevens, outward bound, from which a suitable crew could be selected, no volunteers were called for; but at his own earnest solicitation Prisoner William Patterson (an experienced sailor), was allowed to go. The *Architect* was lying where no ordinary boat could live; her deck had been washed almost completely off, and her hull broken in two. Her masts were held erect by the rigging alone, and here her crew had spent the night. Patterson was the most efficient man of the lifeboat's crew. He is entitled to great credit for his action." (G. O. No. 76, June 7.)

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Arizona Items.—From the *Citizen* and the *Miner* of Arizona we gather the following items: At a meeting of ladies and gentlemen of Fort Whipple, on the evening of the 14th of June, called for the purpose of organizing a reading club, Mrs. Kautz was called to the chair. Upon motion the following officers were elected: President, General A. V. Kautz; Vice-President, Mrs. D. L. Magruder; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Carrie Wilkins; Critics, Colonel John D. Wilkins and Dr. D. L. Magruder. The following committee of five was appointed by the Chair as a committee upon resolutions, by-laws, and organization: Major J. J. Van Horn, Mrs. Furmester, Major Thomas Wilhelm, Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, and Lieutenant Edward Lynch. It was resolved that the club should be named the Shakespearean Reading Club.... The Fifth and Sixth Infantry met at Santa Fé, June 7. At that point they exchanged horses and transportation. The *Citizen* understands that the Sixth has about 150 wagons, while the Fifth has about twenty.... Major A. W. Evans, Inspector-General of the Department of Arizona, met with a painful accident recently by being thrown from a buggy and having one of his legs badly broken.... Lieutenant Thomas is surveying the road from Fort Whipple to Skull Valley direct as required by Congress.... Colonel G. W. Bradley, recently assigned Quartermaster at Fort Yuma, has received plans, maps, and instructions for the construction of a bulkhead for the protection of water front at this place. Work will commence under his supervision as soon as the river is at its lowest—he anticipates about October 1. Building and repairing operations of hospital, commissary and quartermaster's store-rooms have commenced at Fort Yuma. The *New Mexican* publishes a letter from Fort Wingate, in which the writer pays a high compliment to Colonel Mason, recounts some of his services in the late civil war and against the Indians in Arizona. Lieutenant Eaton, according to this correspondent, is the handsomest man in the Army.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were registered at the different hotels in New York during the past week: Assistant Quartermaster-General L. C. Easton, U. S. Army, Westminster Hotel; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Bennett H. Hill, U. S. Army, Sturtevant House; Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, Hoffman House; Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, U. S. Army, Windsor House; Brevet Colonel Clermont, L. Bess, major First Artillery, and Paymaster Henry B. Reese, U. S. Army, Grand Hotel; Surgeon Alexander B. Hasser, U. S. Army, Union Square Hotel; Colonel Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer, U. S. Army, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Colonel Henry B. Carrington, U. S. Army, Grand Central Hotel. Colonel Carrington sailed for Europe July 3, in the *City of Brussels*. Pay Director Henry Etting, U. S. Navy, Sturtevant House; Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, U. S. Navy, Everett House. General W. F. Barry, who has been in Lexington, to attend the commencement of the Virginia Military Institute, will extend his tour to some of the prominent watering places in the Virginia mountains. We regret to learn that Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, captain Third Cavalry, has been obliged to suffer the amputation of a finger at the first joint in consequence of having it frozen in his winter's expedition after Black Hills miners. Rev. J. L. Elliott, chaplain U. S. Army, has sailed from New York for England. Mr. Elliott will attend the Presbyterian Convention meeting in London July 21, and will return to this country about the middle of September.

DIET TABLES FOR THE ARMY.

On the 5th of May Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army, addressed a letter to Major S. Breck, A. A.-G., U. S. Army, in which in answer to his verbal request he sent a copy of the "Diet Table for U. S. Army

Hospitals," adopted during the late war after a most painstaking examination into the subject by a board of four medical officers of which Surgeon McKee was a member. As the result of the adoption of this table our great military hospitals became models of comfort in the way of good food. The table is as follows:

Supper.	Dinner.	Breakfast.	
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Roast beef, oz. 12 Potatoes, oz. 10 Other veg'ts., oz. 4 Rice pudding, oz. 4 Savory bread, oz. 1	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Corn, oz. 6 Hominy with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	SUNDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef or mutton, oz. 12 Potatoes, oz. 10 Meat, oz. 4 Vegetables, oz. 4 Pudding, oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	MONDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef soup, with vegetables, pt. 1 Potatoes, oz. 10 Pudding, oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	TUESDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Pork, oz. 6 Baked or in soup, oz. 6 Potatoes, oz. 10 Other veg'ts., oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	WEDNESDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef or mutton, oz. 12 Potatoes, oz. 10 Meat, oz. 4 Vegetables, oz. 4 Pudding, oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	THURSDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Fish, pt. 1 Potatoes, oz. 10 Other veg'ts., oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	FRIDAY.
Tea, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Cheese, oz. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef or mutton, oz. 12 Potatoes, oz. 10 Meat, oz. 4 Vegetables, oz. 4 Pudding, oz. 4 Pickled, oz. 4	Coffee, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Meat hash, oz. 6 Rice or macaroni, oz. 8 with gravy, oz. 1 1/2	SATURDAY.

Cognizant, "says Surgeon McKee in a letter accompanying this, "of the fact, from an experience before, during and since the war, that the food of the soldier, as usually prepared, is not as satisfactory or palatable as it might be made, and that their officers would gladly welcome any means to improve it, I some time since wrote to the Surgeon-General for enough blanks for the use of the companies at this garrison, feeling satisfied that the recipes contained therein would be of great benefit to the enlisted men, making them better contented and going far to prevent desertions. These recipes have been tested by Captain C. B. Throckmorton, a careful and experienced officer, commanding Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, who has followed them for the month of April, and has furnished me with the following company diet table and account of savings for several months past, which go to show that the recipes are altogether compatible with the usual savings of the company."

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	
Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Roast beef or pork, pt. 1 Potatoes, oz. 10 Rice or "dud", oz. 8 Bread, pt. 1	Dried fruit, stewed, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1	SUNDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef soup, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	MONDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Pork and beans, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	TUESDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Roast beef, pt. 1 Potatoes, oz. 10 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	WEDNESDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Pork and cabbage, pt. 1 Potatoes, oz. 10 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	THURSDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef soup, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	FRIDAY.
Codfish hash, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	Beef stew, pt. 1 Bread, pt. 1 Coffee, pt. 1 Dried fruit, oz. 1 1/2 stewed.	SATURDAY.

DIET TABLE OF COMPANY M, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

The First Sergeant of Company M reports that he made about the same savings on coffee prepared by the recipe as made before using it. Allow me here to remark that really in justice to the men there should be little or no savings made on the coffee rations. The temptation to do so is great, on account of its value. Officers are rather forced to this for the reason of having to use all their flour or bread ration. If this was only altered so as to read eighteen ounces of flour or its equivalent in bread, instead of 'eighteen ounces flour or bread' as at present, and has been since 1802, the condition of the soldier would be much bettered in respect to his coffee as well as sugar. The Sergeant reports that recipes 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 (modified some), 12, 13, 14, 19, and 20 (full diet), all were very good; were well liked, and popular among the men. The savings of this company, as taken from their company books, were as follows, in January, 1875: Average per man, 73 cents; February, \$1.58; March, \$1.64; April (Diet Table in use), \$1.62.

EXTRACT FROM DIET TABLE.

Recipes for Full Diet for Ten Men.

1. Coffee.—Coffee, roasted, 5 oz.; sugar, 4½ oz.; milk, ¼ pint. Put the coffee in 4½ quarts of boiling water. Stir well until boiling has recommenced. Cover the boiler and continue the boiling two minutes. Take the boiler off the fire, pour into it one pint of cold water, and replace the cover. In ten minutes the coffee may be carefully poured into coffee-pots, and the sugar and milk added.
2. Tea.—Tea, 4-5 oz.; sugar, 5 oz.; milk, ¼ pint. Put the tea, closely tied up in a bag of netting, into five quarts of boiling water. Let it boil one or two minutes. Take it off the fire and let it stand, covered, on the range fifteen minutes to draw. Add the milk and sugar.
3. Hominy.—Hominy, 15 oz.; salt, 4-5 oz. Wash the hominy thoroughly in warm water. Put the salt into the boiler with one quart of water. When boiling stir in the hominy. Let it boil, very gently, twelve hours, filling up with boiling water as the water in the boiler wastes, but without stirring. Drain off all the water that remains after it is sufficiently cooked. Add any beans that may be left from Wednesday's dinner to Thursday's breakfast.
4. Rice.—Rice, 1 lb.; salt, 4-5 oz.; water, 1 gall. Put the salt and water into a boiler, and when boiling add the rice, previously well washed. Boil three-quarters of an hour, or until the grains are soft. Drain off the water; let it stand a few minutes beside the fire. Or—Put the salt and water into a stewpan. When boiling, add the rice, previously thoroughly washed. Boil for ten minutes, or until each grain becomes soft. Drain it on a colander. Slightly grease the stewpan with clarified drippings or lard. Pack the rice in the stewpan, and let it stand slowly over the fire, or in a slow oven, for about twenty minutes, until the grains are well separated.
5. Succotash.—Beans, ¼ lb.; hominy, ¼ lb.; gravy, ¼ pt.; salt, 2-5 oz.; pepper, 1-30 oz. Wash the beans and hominy thoroughly in three waters to cleanse them. Then put them to soak in a sufficient quantity of water to cover them for five hours, after which pour off the water, being careful to drain them quite dry. Then put them in a boiler, or vessel, previously prepared with ¼ pint of boiling water and boil over a slow fire six hours; then add ¼ pint of gravy, 3-5 ounce of salt, 1-30 ounce of pepper, and simmer over the fire one hour, after which it is ready for use. Frequent stirring is necessary to keep it from scorching.
6. Gravy.—Beef drippings, 4-5 pt.; water, 2-5 pt.; salt, 2-5 oz. Heat the beef drippings. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with 2-5 pint of cold water. Stir the paste into the drippings, adding water and let it boil eight minutes. Add to it the hot beef drippings, and let the whole heat together for a few minutes. The gravy will require neither pepper nor salt, if the beef from which the drippings are taken has been sufficiently seasoned while roasting.
7. Meat Hash.—Meat, ¾ lb.; bread, 10 oz.; potatoes, 15 oz.; pepper, 1-30 oz.; salt, 4-5 oz. Chop the meat, finely, with the bones (if any); boil and mash the potatoes; mix both together with the bread, crumbled fine, and the pepper and salt, moistening with the broth in which the meat and bones were boiled, without adding water. Simmer for half an hour, stirring constantly.
8. Codfish Hash.—Codfish, 4½ lbs.; potatoes, 8 lbs.; pork drippings, 4-5 lb. Put the codfish over a fire, skin side downward; drain off, and renew the water twice, if possible. In the morning, put it into a boiler and simmer it until it is tender. Chop it fine. Have the potatoes boiled and mashed; mix them well with the codfish. Put the whole over the fire; stir in the pork drippings, and let it heat thoroughly.
9. Codfish Boiled.—Codfish, 4½ lbs. Soak the codfish overnight, as for codfish hash; put it into a boiler with water enough to cover it entirely. Let it simmer gently half an hour, or until tender. Mackerel Boiled.—Proceed as with codfish, except that it is to be boiled only a quarter of an hour.
10. Potatoes.—Potatoes, 6½ lbs.; salt, 4-5 oz. Wash the potatoes thoroughly; put them into boiling water, enough to cover them. Let them boil twenty minutes or half an hour, and drain off the water. Let them remain at the fire a few minutes. Peel and mash them well, adding a little milk, if possible, about 10 ounces.
11. Beef Soup.—Beef, ¾ lb.; flour, 1-5 lb.; turnips, 13 oz.; onions, ¼ lb.; cabbage, 10 oz.; pepper, 1-30 oz.; salt, 2½ oz.; water, 6½ qts. Rice, 1-5 lb.; salt, 4-5 oz. Cut the beef into small pieces; crack the bones so as to expose the marrow, without splintering them in fine pieces. Put all the ingredients, except the rice and pepper, into a boiler with 6½ quarts of cold water and heat till it boils. Boil very gently two and half hours. Take out all the meat; cut it from the large bones, and return the bones to the boiler. When boiling recommences, put in the rice and continue to boil briskly one hour, or until the rice is tender. Have the flour mixed into a smooth paste with cold water; stir it in carefully. Let it boil quarter of an hour, stirring all the time.
12. Beef (or Mutton) Stew.—Beef or mutton, ¾ lb.; flour, ¼ lb.; rice, 6½ oz.; potatoes, 1 lb.; pepper, 1-30 oz.; mixed vegetables, 2 oz.; salt, 1-10 lb.; water, 1 gal. and 1 pt. Cut the meat in pieces of 6 ounces each. Put it into boiling water with the salt. Let it boil one and a half hours. Add the rice, which must first be thoroughly washed. Boil three-quarters of an hour. Cut the potatoes and mixed vegetables into small slices and add them to the meat and rice. Let the whole boil half an hour longer. Put in the pepper. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with cold water and stir it in the stew. Let the whole boil ten minutes, stirring constantly.
13. Roast Beef or Mutton.—Roast beef or mutton, ¾ lb.; pepper, 1-5 oz.; salt, 1-5 lb.; water, ¼ gal. Cut the meat from the bones in as large pieces as practicable; roll and tie them. Bake the meat in pans with the salt and water. Put into the oven and bake three hours, or longer if necessary. Add the pepper ten minutes before it is done. The quantity of meat above named is three-quarters of that issued for dinner and the next day's breakfast; but only one quarter is to be eaten with the bones, which must be cracked, info a boiler, with water enough to cover them, the whole to simmer until the meat can be easily separated from the bones. The meat with the broth is to be set aside for hash.
14. Pork and Beans.—Pork, 4½ lbs.; beans, 1 qt.; pepper, 1-10 oz. Soak the beans overnight in plenty of water. Boil the pork and beans separately for two hours. Put about one quart of the whole quantity of the pork in pans, surrounded and covered with the beans. Add the pepper. Bake one hour over a moderate fire. Bake the remainder of the pork for the same length of time. Any beans left from dinner will be mixed with hominy on Thursday's breakfast.
15. Cabbage.—Cabbage, ¾ lb.; salt, 2-5 oz. Put the cabbage and salt in boiling water. Boil half an hour. Drain off the water.
16. Turnips.—Turnips, ¾ lb.; salt, 2-5 oz. Wash the turnips thoroughly and pare them. Put them with the salt into boiling water. Let them boil one hour.

17. Cold Slaw.—Cabbage, ¾ lb.; vinegar, 3-10 pint. Slice the cabbage fine. Pour over the vinegar and mix well.
18. Pickled Beets.—Beets, ¾ lb.; vinegar, 3-10 pint. Boil the beets two hours. Pare and slice them. Pour the vinegar over them.
19. Rice Pudding.—Rice, 10 oz.; sugar, 2½ oz.; flour, 1-10 oz.; salt, 2-5 oz.; cinnamon, 1-5 oz.; water, 3½ qts. Wash the rice carefully. Put it into the water when boiling, with the sugar and salt. Boil gently three-quarters of an hour. Add the flour, previously mixed into a smooth paste with cold water and the cinnamon. Stir it on the fire carefully for five or ten minutes. Put it into pans and bake for two hours.
20. Stewed Fruit.—Dried fruit, 15 oz.; sugar, 2 oz.; water, 2-1-5 quarts. Soak the dried fruit for three hours in three gallons of water. Drain and add the sugar. Boil gently two hours, or until quite soft.
21. Savory Bread.—Bread, 2½ lbs.; onions, 1-10 lb.; beef drippings, 1-5 lb.; pepper, 1-10 oz.; salt, 2-5 oz. Crumble the bread fine and chop the onions. Mix together, with the beef drippings, salt and pepper. Bake until nicely brown.

GENERAL MCPHERSON'S FATE.

STORY OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING HIS DEATH.

To the Editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American:

I NOTICE in your paper, and also in the *Banner*, of the 24th, a letter from a correspondent at Shelbyville, connecting my name and also that of my company with the killing of Major-General McPherson, of the U. S. Army, in the battle of the 22d of July, 1864, before Atlanta. Both letters are substantially correct, with the exception of one important particular. The impression is made by your correspondent that we were detached at the time, and in ambuscade, which is erroneous, for we were in line of battle with our regiment—the Fifth Confederate—and with Cleburne's Division, to which we belonged. After my return from prison at the close of the war, I heard that it had been charged by the Northern press that General McPherson had been murdered, and I have been frequently requested to write a letter of vindication, and to give an exact statement of the facts connected with his death, but owing to my ignorance of localities and the general arrangements of the battle of the 22d of July, I have failed to do so up to this time. The simple, unvarnished facts of the case, however, are these:

For a day or two previous to the battle I had been in command of a brigade line of skirmishers, and early on the morning of that day was ordered to join my regiment and division which were moving out from Atlanta, on the Decatur road, in order to strike the left flank of General Sherman's Army, under the command of General McPherson, which stretched across the Augusta railroad. While halting upon the road we were furnished with sixty additional rounds of ammunition, and were told that there was a hard day's work before us. We were placed in line of battle about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day, and the last order given by General Pat. Cleburne to us, was to move forward, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, until we were within the enemy's breastworks. Shortly afterward a heavy and rapid cannonading commenced, from what we supposed to be General Bate's division, which announced too clearly that the ball was about to open in good earnest. Under the excitement aroused by it, we commenced a double-quick through a forest covered with dense underbrush. Here we ran through a line of skirmishers, and took them in, without the firing of a gun, and suddenly came up to the edge of a little wagon road running parallel with our line of march, and down which General McPherson came thundering at the head of his staff, and, according to my best recollection, his body guard. He had evidently just left the last conference that he ever had with General Sherman, near the Howard House, and was on his way to see what the rapid and sudden firing upon his left all meant.

General Sherman is certainly mistaken, in his Memoirs, when he says that he was almost, if not entirely, alone, for I estimated his rank entirely by the size of his retinue, and in that estimate I fixed his rank at nothing less than a corps commander. He had a considerable staff with him, and, according to my best recollection, a body guard followed him.

He was certainly surprised to find himself suddenly face to face with the rebel line. My own company and possibly others of the regiment had reached the verge of the road, when he discovered, for the first time, that he was within a few feet of where we stood. I threw up my sword to him as a signal to surrender. Not a word was spoken. He checked his horse slightly, raised his hat as politely as if he was saluting a lady, wheeled his horse's head directly to the right, and dashed off to the rear in a full gallop. Young Corporal Coleman, who was standing near me, was ordered to fire upon him. He did so, and it was his ball that brought General McPherson down. He was shot passing under the thick branches of a tree, and as he was bending over his horse's neck, either to avoid coming in contact with the limbs or, more probably, to escape the death-dealing bullet of the enemy that he knew was sure to follow him. He was shot in the back, and as Sherman says in his Memoirs, "the ball ranged upward across the body and passed near the heart."

A number of shots were also fired into his retreating staff.

I ran immediately up to where the dead general lay, just as he had fallen, upon his knees and face. There was not a quiver of his body to be seen, not a sign of life perceptible. The fatal bullet had done its work well. He had been killed instantly. Even as he lay there, dressed in his major-general's uniform, with his face in the dust, he was as magnificent a looking picture of manhood as I ever saw.

Right by his side lay a man, who, if at all hurt, was but slightly wounded, but whose horse had been shot from under him. From his appearance I took him to be the adjutant or inspector-general of the staff. Pointing to the dead man I asked him, "Who is this lying here?" He answered, with tears in his eyes, "Sir, it is General McPherson. You have killed the best man

in our Army." This was the first intimation that we had as to who the officer was and as to his rank.

General Sherman alleges in his book that General McPherson's pocket-book and papers were found in the haversack of a prisoner afterward. That may be so, but that prisoner did not belong to our party. Captain W. A. Brown, of Mississippi, picked up his hat that had caught in the branches of the tree under which he had fallen, and that was the only piece of McPherson's property disturbed by any of us.

As I stood over the body the bullets were beginning to whistle rapidly around that locality. Soon after an order was sent commanding the division to move by the right flank. Major Richard Person, a gallant officer, who commanded the regiment, was on the extreme left and in front of it, and did not hear the order, but pushed on to the Federal entrenchments, which were before and in sight of us. I was satisfied then that, detached as we were, the movement would only result in our death or capture; but feeling it my duty to stick to the colors of my regiment and share its fate, no matter what it might be, I did so, and the result was as I anticipated—we were all taken prisoners. After our capture we had several conversations with Federal officers in regard to the killing of McPherson, and I had myself one conversation with an officer of his staff who had been fortunate enough to escape our bullets when McPherson fell.

The next day we started on our way to Northern prisons, the officers to Johnson Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. A short distance this side we passed through the little City of Clyde, the birthplace and the home of General McPherson. We noticed that the flag was at half-mast, and asked some of the crowd standing around the depot what it meant, and were told they had just buried General McPherson, whom the "damned Rebels had murdered, and that the flag was at half-mast for him."

The tragedy that I have just described was the last one that I ever took part in during the war, and it is as vividly pictured upon my mind as if it all had occurred yesterday. The circumstances under which General McPherson met his death were perfectly justifiable. He had every opportunity on earth to surrender and refused to do so, but preferred to take the chances of flight. Although he was considered as a host in himself, against us, his ultimate end was mourned even by the Confederate army, for he was universally esteemed as a soldier and a gentleman.

RICHARD BEARD.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Shawmut* arrived at Port Royal on the 6th inst. All well on board.

The *Narragansett* arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst. All well on board.

The *Kansas* arrived at Pensacola from New Orleans on the 6th inst.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. H. Scott has returned to the United States from leave of absence and is now at Long Branch, N. J.

CADET Engineer Benjamin H. Warren has passed the Board of Examiners for promotion to assistant engineer.

The *Constellation* arrived at New Bedford on the 4th inst. The passage from the capes of the Chesapeake had been pleasant.

The *Bentley* arrived at Esquimaux on the 4th inst., and as soon as she could, expected to return to San Francisco.

REAR-ADMIRAL Mullany returned to the *Worcester* on the 5th of July, from leave of absence, and resumed his duties as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station.

DR. E. R. DENBY, of the U. S. Navy, who died recently of yellow fever on the United States steamer *Lancaster*, was a brother of Wythe Denby, Esq., of the Navy Department.

The *Plymouth* was at Key West or Sand Key July 3, on her way to the Rio Grande. She had sustained an injury to her pump, which would require a few days repairs before she could continue on her course. She left Key West July 5, for the Rio Grande.

H. C. HAINES, son of Major Peter Haines of the Army, has passed the preparatory examination for admission as a cadet midshipman into the Naval Academy. He is the appointee of the President from the District of Columbia.

WORKMEN at the Washington Navy-yard are engaged in demolishing the iron-clads *Hero* and *Pica-tagua*. The iron will be sold at auction. There are at present only 127 men employed in the Construction Department.

DR. Euclides Alves Ferreira Da Rocha, surgeon in the Brazilian navy, who volunteered his services on the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, after the death of the surgeon of that vessel at Bahia, left Washington July 3 for New York. During his visit to the Capital he was presented to a number of prominent officers of the Navy.

The *San Francisco Bulletin*, of June 21, reports that despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Dewey, of the U. S. steamer *Narragansett*, that the work of surveying the gulf and coast of Lower California has been completed, and the vessel is now en route for San Francisco, though she may be detained at La Paz in consequence of the revolution there. Commander Dewey reports that the work has been very satisfactory.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, July 2, reports that the officers and men of the wrecked U. S. *Saranac*, numbering 178 persons, arrived on the night of July 1 on the steamer *Pacific* from Victoria, and landed at Mare Island. They occupied the quarters prepared for them on the receiving ship *Independence*. They are in a comfortable condition, the health of all being excellent, with no bad results from the exposure for four days to the rainy and inclement weather. All speak in the highest terms of the generous hospitality of Rear Admiral Cochrane and the British naval, military and civil officers at Victoria. Her Majesty's officials declined to receive any payment for the subsistence, clothing and stores issued to our shipwrecked officers and sailors. Their thoughtful kindness and generous consideration towards the *Saranac's* people deserve a national acknowledgment. Paymaster Gillott saved his money in a pillow case and secured all his books. The officers and men lost most of their personal effects, and in many cases the loss is very serious. Captain Queen has asked for a court of inquiry, which will be held at Mare Island. The *Benicia*, Captain Hopkins, will return to this port at once from Victoria. The organization of the *Saranac's* ship company will be maintained until further orders from Washington.

The *Valley* (Cal.) *Independent*, of June 16, says: "Our readers are perfectly familiar with the irregular and late manner in which the money has arrived here to pay off the employees of the Navy-yard. This may be a matter of indifference with some, but with the mass of the employees and with our tradesmen the subject is of grave importance. The departments on the yard are hampered in their actions. For instance, there is the Construction Department, that has been working on a basis of \$10,000 this month; the Department has already caused obligations to about \$4,600, and the Construction does not yet know what will be the monthly allowance. If news is not received within a short period, then the force in the Construction will be reduced. The *Mohican* is every day suffering some injury. Since the work on her was suspended last spring, the loss of many thousand dollars has been caused to the Government. There is plenty of work for the construction force to do on Mare Island, but the so-called authorities at Washington seem to treat the departments here with studied negligence. Of course there are some men who, while they hold positions on the yard, don't care. They will howl for the Sargent who appointed them, but directly Sargent loses his power they will howl for somebody else. If Mr. Sargent wants to do any good—and he says he does—let him make the inquiry why the Mare Island authorities are thus baffled and hood-winked, and why we are not informed how much money there is to be spent, and why we don't get it promptly when it is allowed."

A LETTER to the *Herald* from Berlin, June 16, says: "The reception of Admiral Worden in Germany has been very marked. The fleet was met at Cuxhaven by a German gunboat, which tendered the civilities of the government. The depth of water would allow the *Franklin* to go up only as far as Gluckstadt, but the *Alaska*, drawing less, took the Admiral and Staff on board and came to Hamburg. After remaining a day or so in Hamburg, Admiral Worden took the train for Berlin, and arrived here on Saturday evening. He was met at the station by Captain Von Eisenacker (late of the German Legation in Washington, and just named as Minister Resident to Japan), who has been detailed to wait on him while in this capital. The carriages of Mr. Davis, our Minister, were also in waiting. Great attention has been shown the Admiral since his arrival. He has been dined by the Secretary of the Navy and other high officials, and yesterday he dined at the new palace at Potsdam with the Crown Prince. Covers were laid for seventy-eight persons, and the dinner was very elegant. Admiral Worden sat on the left of the Crown Princess, and Lord Russell, the English Ambassador, on her right, while on the right and left of the Crown Prince were Lady Russell and Mrs. Davis, the wife of the United States Minister. The Admiral's staff were scattered along the table, and their blue and gold uniforms contrasted well with their German neighbors. The dinner lasted some two hours and a half, and after it had been finished carriages conveyed the American party to the palaces of Sans Souci and Babelsburg, where they spent several pleasant hours admiring the wonders of art and nature, for at this season of the year the royal grounds are seen at best advantage. The Admiral leaves for Hamburg to-morrow, and on Sunday sails for Kiel. Great preparations are making for a naval reception in Kiel, as it is the only naval station. The Admiral is accompanied by Capt. Franklin and Lieut. Emory, Masters Ward and Busbee and Secretary Fisher of his staff. There are many other officers in town. This evening Mrs. Bancroft Davis gives a ball to the officers, and it will be as delightful as possible, for she understands so perfectly how to entertain. The Secretary of Legation, Mr. Fish, has been very devoted in his attentions to the officers, and they all regret that the exigencies of the service call them away so soon." Apropos of this, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The latest European papers show that public opinion had, at first, in Europe, wrongfully attributed political motives to the visit of American vessels in the Baltic and the Northern Sea. We see that a despatch of the *Agence Hapas*, which answers to our Associated Press, had been transmitted to every paper, saying that Admiral Worden's voyage was caused by the modification which England wished to introduce in the maritime laws as they were established by the Treaty of Paris—modifications to which Germany, Russia, and the United States were said to be opposed. This yarn was perhaps not too coarse for European readers; but it cannot be spun advantageously here, where it is known that the visit of Admiral Worden had no political or international object in it. At any rate, the United States have nothing to do whatever with the Treaty of

Paris; all they care about is to maintain their right of sailing as they please, on the occasion, the individual daring and intrepidity of their seamen in any war in which they may be embroiled, and in which privateering may be judged a useful weapon."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, to hold himself in readiness for special duty at Key West, Fla.
 JULY 1.—Commander Silas Casey, Jr., to command the Portsmouth, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 23d inst.
 Lieutenants W. H. Brownson and A. B. Mansfield, to duty in taking charge of a draft of men for the Asiatic Station, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, and on arrival at Yokohama, Japan, to report for duty on the station.
 JULY 2.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John MacMahon, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 JULY 3.—Boatswain H. Dickinson, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va.
 JULY 7.—Ensign John A. H. Nickels, to duty in the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard, Boston.
 Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, to the Worcester, at Norfolk.
 Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d inst. from New York.

DETACHED.

JULY 1.—Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, from the command of the Portsmouth on the 23d inst., and ordered to return home and wait orders.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ross, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Franklin, European Station, per steamer of 10th inst. from New York.
 Chief Engineer Thom. Williamson, from the Lancaster on her arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Brooklyn, and as chief engineer of the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of the 23d inst. from New York.
 Chief Engineer W. G. Bucher, from the Brooklyn on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 JULY 2.—Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, from the Richmond on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 Lieutenant F. W. Crocker, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Richmond, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 30th inst. from New York.
 Lieutenant Frederick Singer, from the Benicia, North Pacific Station, on the receipt of this order, and ordered to proceed to his home and regard himself as on sick leave.
 Pay Inspector Jas. N. Carpenter, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.
 JULY 3.—Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, from the Franklin, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.
 Assistant Engineer W. H. Platt, from special duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Swatara, on the 10th inst.
 Boatswain Jasper Coglian, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., and placed on sick leave.
 Acting Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, from the Swatara, and placed on sick leave.
 JULY 7.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Day, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered as executive of the De-patch.
 Master M. F. Wright, from the Despatch, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.
 Ensign Henry McGree, from the Worcester, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.
 Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggoner, from the Worcester, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon E. S. Bogert for one month from the 16th inst.
 To Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons (attached to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston) for twenty-one days.
 To Professor H. H. Lockwood for one month from the 19th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief Engineer Thom. Williamson has been authorized to delay leaving for duty in the South Atlantic Station until the sailing of the steamer from New York on the 23d August next.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 7, 1875:
 Peter Clark, beneficiary, June 26, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

(From the Broad Arrow of June 19.)

THE GATLING GUN DRILL.

AMONG the "miscellaneous subjects" of the new "Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1875," is to be found the drill applicable to the Gatling gun. The meagre details given are confined to executive instructions, and we can only suppose that a fuller and more intelligible treatment of so important a subject will eventually be issued—a manual that will enter more comprehensively into the cause and effect of such a weapon as well as one that will lay down authoritative directions for its tactical employment.

The objection we take, at the outset, to "the drill" is that it assumes for the artillerist so instructed complete knowledge of the gun and its parts. It is true the latter are enumerated by name—twenty-four in all—but the uses of these several parts are not explained—or, at least, of those few principal parts which cause the automatic working of the piece. In short, the internal mechanism of the gun is left out of count altogether. Nor do the "preliminary remarks" enter into the spirit of that more sublime instruction which a recruit would be wishful of attaining whose future good conduct in action was to be dependent, more or less, on the gun he had to manipulate. But while thus begging the question of the gunner's knowledge of the Gatling mechanism, the drill advises him to beware of going in front of the barrels, for "it is not possible to know whether the Gatling gun is loaded or not." As to this, however, it is clear that, as the crank-handle is the motive power, it ought to be removed when not wanted. Of course, when the drum or charged cylinder is pivoted upon the hopper, it is impossible to be sure that all the cartridges from it have been expended, unless the trouble be taken to remove the drum, raise the hopper, and thus examine the naked cartridges. This easily-accomplished operation—

infinitesimal in point of time—ought, in fact, never to be omitted at the commencement of drill and at the conclusion of practice, nor should the crank-handle be turned carelessly when friends are in front, for, as the Irishman said of his blunderbuss, "loaded or unloaded, she's dangerous."

One thing that strikes us as "passing strange" in the compilation under review, is that all the defects and few of the advantages of the gun are made prominent—that is to say, while the former are dealt with as objectionable features, no distinct remedies are suggested; thus the cause of "jams" (after all the principal defect in any automatic device) are dwelt on as due generally to "defective management of drum"; but surely practice would make perfect in the manipulation of this portion of the loading apparatus. Again, full instructions are given for the extraction of a damaged lock (a failure in manufacture, which, by-the-way, may occur quite as often in the best rifle extant); but no mention is made of the fact that the absence of a lock, either by withdrawal or damage, does not in any way interfere with the continued action of the rest. Another point we must advert to, is that, although it is impossible to be wholly untechnical when treating of a scientific subject, the meaning of terms might, we think, be previously interpreted in pages that purport to be instructive. Thus, for instance, it will be difficult for the intellectual capacities of an average recruit to digest the following in the explanatory directions for placing the automatic traversing apparatus in gear:

"No. 1 raises locking bolt out of notch in trunnion plate, and slides the traversing wheel into position to give the desired motion by pressing down the spring regulator on the wheel, and turning the crank one, two, three, or four revolutions, observing that the spring bolt snaps at the hole provided. He then slackens the clamping screw that holds the crutch, and raises crutch with his left hand, while with the right he gently moves the gun by the cascade until the crutch is pressed into the thread of the traversing worm, etc."

But we took up our pen to comment on the drill itself, but are compelled, by want of space, to notice it briefly.

This portion of the subject is sufficiently explicit, for each executive word of command involves special directions to the individuals of the gun detachment in the several positions of "action," "laying the gun," "firing," and "ceasing to fire." One non-commissioned officer and four men serve the gun. Their position and general duties are thus defined: "No. 1 stands on right of centre of trail, commands, places traversing lever, prepares crank for firing, points, and fires. No. 2 stands ten yards in rear of No. 3, whom he supplies with drums. No. 3 stands between breech and wheel, on left side, places drums on hopper, and attends to them. No. 4 stands on off side of splinter-bar of the limber, supplies 2 with drums from 5. No. 5 stands on near side of splinter-bar of limber, and supplies 4 with drums." It is enjoined elsewhere that the base of drums should be kept free of grit or dirt, as the latter might in this way enter the hopper, and prevent the working of the gun. To provide against such a contingency, when deposited on the ground, a bucket has been added to the equipment of the Gatling, wherein each drum is placed on being removed from the gun or limber-box. Preparing for action and laying the gun are simple operations; but on the word to "commence firing," the gun detachment proceed as follows: "No. 1 (seated on the trail) grasps the crank-handle with right hand, back up, and as soon as the cartridges drop from the drum into the hopper, he turns the handle from him, looking carefully over the sights. No. 3, with right hand, throws back locking clip of drum, and with the thumb of left hand against thumb-piece, and forefinger against a tongue of drum, turns the drum smartly, until the two are in line. As the firing goes on, he watches the weight resting on the cartridges, assisting it if it shows signs of sticking. As soon as the weight rests on bottom of groove he waits for one shot, and then turns the drum as before, no time being lost in performing this operation, and when the last division but one is empty, 3 gives 'drum'; upon which No. 2 places himself on right of 3, placing bucket with full drum on the ground, disengaging the straps, receives the empty drum, places it in bucket, doubles to the limber, and exchanges it for a full one and proceeds as in 'action.' No. 3, when the drum is empty, lifts it off pin, hands it to No. 2; lifts full one, places it on the hopper, and proceeds as in 'commence firing.' No. 4 exchanges drums with 2, hands empty one to 5, and receives full one. No. 5 replaces empty drums, and gets out a full one for 4."

It is obvious how these numbers might be reduced on occasion to three and even to two men; but no directions for drill with diminished numbers are given, nor, as stated, are any suggestions for the advantageous employment of the Gatling gun devised for the information of our artillerists.

On the whole, when we remember that it was not merely to negligence in drill, but to positive ignorance of the piece, that the French gunners owed their imperfect management of the mitrailleuse, provided in such numbers by the Emperor, in anticipation of the mighty conflict, it is not too much, under present circumstances, to require official recognition of the place best fitted to develop the powers of Gatling

guns in tactical formations. Were a Gatling battery ordered suddenly to the coming manoeuvres, the officer in command would have to accomplish his work out of his inner consciousness, for as yet it is not determined whether he should support an advance, cover retirement, or stand stock still, awaiting the attack that may never take place. It needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that such abnegation of method and disregard of well considered rules in our adoption of a novel and untried weapon, will not work when Greek meets Greek; but "perhaps where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT:
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY of 1867 appointment, desires to transfer to Cavalry. Address May, 1875, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

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ARMY HYGIENE.

IN our issue of June 12th, we summarized in the briefest manner the voluminous report of Surgeon General BARNES on the Hygiene of the Army. Full as it was of facts pregnant with importance, we were compelled to defer their consideration to a period of greater leisure, when the interests involved might be treated with patient consideration, and not be overlooked in the presence of more exciting topics. The only fact to which we called attention at that time

was that the comparative mortality of the Army of the United States, in time of peace, from disease alone, was five-sevenths greater than that of the civil population of the United States, and its mortality from all causes more than double that of the citizen class. That this fact might bear its due weight, we quoted the report that the health and physical perfection of the recruits was above that of citizens, that they were under constant medical supervision, and that food, clothing, dwelling and life were alike regulated for them.

This fact made it probable, *prima facie*, that the responsibility for the excessive mortality lay with the power which directed the life of the soldier, or in other words that the fault lay with the dwellings, food, clothing and habits of the soldier as prescribed by law. When it is added that the discharges for disability incurred by disease were about double the already abnormal mortality, it becomes evident that the Surgeon General was engaged on a good errand when he undertook to find out the true causes of this bad state of things.

The result of his investigations appear in Circular No. 8, May 1st, 1875, War Department, Surgeon General's Office. It contains full reports from every post in the United States, with the plans of all the barracks, and remarks on food and clothing from all the medical officers of the Army. The principal report classifies the sub-reports under the heads of: 1. Habitations; 2. Food and Cooking; 3. Clothing; 4. Hospitals and Medical Supplies. The first subject is treated of very fully. It seems, to use the language of the report, that Army habitations have improved within the last five years, or rather that the reduction of the Army has made the barrack accommodation more adequate for the number of men remaining. The barracks have been further relieved by the employment of large parts of the Army in the field. In spite of all this, at many posts and most recruit stations, much overcrowding still exists, and this, the Surgeon General considers to be due to the fact that there is no law by which the Medical Department can be consulted on the sanitary condition of buildings before erection, and that in consequence the defects are only found out when too late to be remedied. The grand defect, in the very best barracks reported on—those at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory—is the economy of space in the dormitories and consequent deficient air space per man. Second only to this is the decided deficiency of bathing facilities both for officers and men. On this the report enlarges with a earnestness. The consequences, it says, "would probably be serious," were it not that officers and men generally are aware of the importance of cleanliness, and use any sort of makeshift for bathing convenience. It strongly urges the issue of cheap bathing tubs as regularly as bedsteads, and recommends a system of shower baths of warm water at every post for winter use. The latter system economizes the water, a very important point at western posts, is cheap and easily put in practice, and has been successfully used in the great prison at Rouen, France, under similar circumstances of crowding. The worst cases of bad ventilation are at the colder posts, and seem to be largely due to deficient heating apparatus and fuel. As the result the report summarizes "that the service loses, by death or discharge, on account of over crowded and badly ventilated barracks and guard houses, about 100 men every year." The Surgeon-General has one good thing to report, however, which is, that the old two story wooden bunks are nearly abolished. He remarks that this form should never be used "under any circumstances, except for the most temporary emergency," because it "gives an appearance of room when there is not. Every man should have his sixty square feet of floor space as much as his ration." On the prisons and guard houses, with their combination of "cold, damp, and air foul with animal miasms and exhalations," the report touches lightly, mentioning especially those at Camp Apache, Forts Ringgold Barracks, McKavett, Griffin, Stockton, Monroe, Dodge, Craig and Fetterman. The sub-reports show these to be of the character described. On the subject of military punishments and their effects on the men, the main report also touches lightly, for want of space.

The food question comes next in importance after habitations. The first question about the ration is

as to its sufficiency. The answer from all inquired of is, that it is insufficient in bread and vegetables. Inasmuch as this subject has been already treated in our correspondence columns on the basis of albuminates, carbonates and water, and the diet table elsewhere printed to-day gives full particulars as to the kind of ration agreed on by medical men, and sanctioned by experience as securing the maximum of health and comfort, we shall not continue it further at present. The report coincides with the diet table in its recommendations. It advocates the enlistment of negro cooks as such, and especially the training of cooks in a school as in the English service, at each recruiting depot. It closes with the following suggestions: 1. That the ration be increased; 2. That plates, knives and forks be issued by the government; 3. That the company fund be used only for purchasing food; 4. That cooks be enlisted and trained; 5. That the Subsistence Department issue a Cook's Manual and Diet Tables; 6. That baking powders, lime juice and canned tomatoes be issued at all posts where fresh vegetables cannot be procured, and be made part of the ration on scout and expeditions.

On clothing the report is much more satisfactory, the present issues being acknowledged as better than ever issued to our troops. It pronounces the present clothing, in a hygienic point of view, to be "satisfactory for temperate climates." The recommendations are for two separate issues, one for very warm, the other for very cold climates, to meet our variations from Alaska to Florida. The other complaints reported are of easy obviation, relating to definite patterns of clothing, and generally reported as already changed.

The whole subject and the treatment in the report are full of interest, and we hope to return to it at a later day.

LAST week we recorded the grand success of our team in Ireland in the International Match, and noted the fact that Mr. COLEMAN had subsequently won the Spencer Cup at 1,000 yards, with forty-seven points out of fifty. This was on June 30th, the day after the grand match. On the first of July the shooting for the Abercorn Cup commenced. This cup is annually presented by the Duke of ABERCORN, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and includes the same ranges as in the International Match, in its second stage. It strongly resembles the English Queen's Prize in its plan, the shorter ranges being shot with military rifles, the longer with small bores. The shooting is by single persons. The cup was won by Mr. EDMOND JOHNSON, of the Irish team, with a score of 383. RIGBY and POLLOCK both made better scores, but having been winners before during the match, the prize was given to JOHNSON. The weather was rainy and very windy. The Americans were considerably behind in this mixed contest, to which we have no parallel at Creedmoor. Their best scores were: FULTON, 371; GILDERSLEEVE, 369; BODINE, 364; COLEMAN, 360. On the same day the official score of the Dollymount Match was announced. It gave DAKIN 52 instead of 51 points at 1,000 yards, and made the American victory by 39 instead of 38 points, their total score being 968. The previous day Major LERCH resigned the captaincy of the Irish team, but continued, as before, to be the grand dispenser of hospitality to the American team. The Dublin papers were unanimous in congratulating the Americans on their victory, and one of them attributed it partly to the fact of our team being selected from forty millions of people familiar with rifles from childhood. Complimentary concerts were given to the Americans, and they were cheered wherever they went.

On Saturday, July 3, the closing matches were shot. The wind was strong and irregular, but no rain fell. The All Ireland Challenge Shield was shot for by teams of four from the Dublin, Belfast and New York Clubs, at 1,000 and 1,100 yards, 20 shots each range, on the new targets. Dublin was first, New York second, and Belfast third. The scores stood:

DUBLIN.	NEW YORK.	BELFAST.
Pollock.....153	Fulton.....145	Wilson.....147
Johnson.....142	Gildersleeve.....140	Lee.....126
Hamilton.....137	Bodine.....140	Fulton.....123
Rigby.....133	Dakin.....133	Walkington.....115
504	558	511

On the same day GILDERSLEEVE won the 500

yard Cup of the London Dramatic News. COLEMAN tied him, but the cup went to GILDERSLEEVE under the rules, COLEMAN having previously won the Spencer Cup.

In the evening the prizes were distributed. Speeches were made by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Major LEECH and Sir JAMES MACKEY, congratulating the Americans on their victory. Colonel GILDERSLEEVE responded, thanking all Ireland for the generous and hospitable reception accorded the Americans, and closed by presenting a cup of American silver and manufacture, to be shot for annually by the Irish riflemen. This was received with great cheering, and closed the festivities at Dublin. Sunday, 4th July, was passed in peace, and on Monday, the team made an excursion to County Wicklow, in the course of which they took a formal farewell at a banquet of their kind host. Colonel GILDERSLEEVE, as the spokesman of the party, presented to Major LEECH and to Alderman MANNING of Dublin, each a handsome flask of the same silver as the American Cup. The next day the team started for Belfast, in the North. Their arrival there was signalized by greater tumults of welcome, if possible, than occurred at Dublin. The Mayor and Corporation met them at the depot, the crowds filled the streets, which were festooned with garlands and banners, and the little party of American riflemen received honors generally only accorded to royal personages. The people made such a cheering and called so loudly for the captain of the team that the Mayor was obliged to introduce Colonel GILDERSLEEVE, who said:

CITIZENS OF BELFAST: The gentlemen of the American team and their friends thank you most cordially for this enthusiastic welcome to your beautiful city. We recognize this reception as a compliment to our country, and are proud of the great honor you do it. Accept my earnest and sincere thanks in behalf of the team and the land they delight to call home.

And the people cheered tremendously. In the evening the team attended a fête given at the Botanic Gardens in their honor, and were cheered in the streets and at the gardens, amid illuminations usually held only when a Royal Prince comes through a city. All along the road from Dublin the church spires bore flags, and at every station the train was cheered by large crowds. Altogether the reception of our team in Ireland has been something extraordinary for its perfect furor of welcome. At Belfast came the news from Wimbledon. The Americans were not to be allowed to shoot for the Elcho Shield. They are offered the LLOYD 50 guinea cup to shoot for, in a contest between England, Scotland, Ireland and America, with picked teams of eight. It was also proposed that they should shoot against a team picked from the best of all their three antagonists. No official determination has been arrived at in the Wimbledon matter while we write. On Wednesday, July 7th, the Americans shot in their first Belfast match. It was not a team match, but for single competitors, for the Mayor and Citizens Cup, at 1,000 yards, five shots, on the old square targets. GILDERSLEEVE won the cup by 19 out of 20 points, shooting off a tie with LEE, of Belfast. The scores stood:

Gildersleeve, N. Y.	19	Bruce, N. Y.	17
Lee, Belfast.	19	McKenna, Dublin.	17
Johnson, Dublin.	18	Wylie, Belfast.	16
Fulton, N. Y.	17		

GILDERSLEEVE and LEE shot off the tie with three shots, and made a second tie on two bull's-eyes and a centre. This was shot off, and GILDERSLEEVE made three bull's-eyes, scoring 13 to LEE's 10. In this contest no misses were allowed, and the rule barred out BODINE, DAKIN, and COLEMAN, of the Americans, with WILSON, of the Dublin team, who made the best Irish score at Dollymount. A good many of the Irish fell out under the same rule. There were 24 competitors for the cup. After the contest there was an excursion on Belfast Lough, and a banquet at the Town Hall at night. Here the officers of the Garrison (94th Foot) attended, and Colonel GILDERSLEEVE, in reply to a toast, said he had found the Irish people kinder and more hospitable than his fondest hopes anticipated. He would hereafter in America look upon the Irish with even more steadfast affection than hitherto. He spoke in praise of the city of Belfast, of the manly, enterprising character of its inhabitants, and of its intimate business relations with America. He sketched the history of rifle shooting in the United States, and took occasion to dissipate the impression that his country was a land of riflemen.

Speeches were made by General DAKIN, Colonel MITCHELL, and Major LEECH. The latter said that the Irish team could beat anything in the United Kingdom, but was not equal to the American.

The festivities at Belfast close the record for the week.

In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from General J. D. GREENE, apropos of a controversy which has raged very fiercely in the pages of *Engineering* and other professional publications, between Herr KRUPP, the great founder of Essen, and Mr. BROADWELL, an American engineer, now of Karlsruhe. Mr. BROADWELL claims to be the inventor of a gas-ring which Herr KRUPP uses on his breech-loading cannon, as well as a large part of the breech mechanism. Herr KRUPP claims an independent and prior invention in 1859, and only admits that BROADWELL has made the best practical form of ring for use. In the *JOURNAL* of January 9th, 1875, appeared a letter from Major KINNEY, of Washington, D. C., asserting that General GREENE was the original inventor in 1854, and that BROADWELL "brought out this identical system years after, and now appears as its originator, while to General GREENE belongs the credit," etc. In our issue of May 1st appeared a letter from Mr. BROADWELL, which accompanied some drawings of the GREENE, SHARPS and LAWRENCE gas-checks, and the first gas-ring patent of all, issued to MOSES POOLE in 1854. Mr. BROADWELL accused Major KINNEY of not knowing what he was writing about, and continued, "If you will take the trouble of comparing the inventions of those three gentlemen with mine, I fancy you will have no difficulty in at once perceiving the radical and fundamental difference in their construction and the principles involved." The letter of General GREENE, in our columns to-day, enclosing that from Mr. LANCASTER, is very pertinent to this declaration and traverses it entirely. We observe that *Engineering*, one of the ablest of BROADWELL's defenders, in its issue of June 18th, 1875, admits that BROADWELL was not the originator of the ring, saying: "It had been done long before by CHURCH and GODDARD, who, in their turn, were anticipated by General GREENE, whose letter we published last week."

Engineering further remarks, however, with much justice, that no good results were obtained with any of these rings, till BROADWELL placed a ring of suitable section in the breech block, and to this credit Mr. BROADWELL is clearly entitled. Others made rings for gas-checks; POOLE the first, followed by GREENE, SHARPS, LAWRENCE and a crowd of others. To BROADWELL belongs the honor of making the only artillery gas-check which has proved successful, and to which KRUPP's breech-loading ordnance owes all their value. Before its use, artillery breech-loaders leaked fire, and were abandoned, as in the case of the English ARMSTRONG rifles, for muzzle-loaders. With it, breech-loading field and siege guns are an accomplished fact. Into the merits of the controversy between Herr KRUPP and Mr. BROADWELL we do not enter. The GREENE question is after all a mere matter of sentiment, affecting the main controversy but little. While General GREENE may have had the idea, he failed to put it to any practical use in artillery, and success, the current test of merit, has left the field alone to BROADWELL.

SPEAKING of the recent reports of General POPE and officers under his command on the mismanagement of the Indian Bureau, the *Detroit Post* says: "The Indian Bureau is managed by civilians. The entire Indian business is managed by civilians. The Interior Department is a civil department. The Army is managed by soldiers. Now at each Indian agency there is a garrison of soldiers. There are, beside, military forts and soldiers all through the Indian country. The management of the soldiers and the management of the Indians is thus set side by side where comparisons, however odious, cannot possibly be escaped. The recent military reports on the Indian management, indorsed by General POPE, and again indorsed by Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, set forth these comparisons in unmistakably plain language. 'TRUTHFUL JAMES' himself couldn't rise and explain more forcibly and clearly. . . . If the country desires honesty and efficiency in our Indian management, for which we pay such a heavy price annually, it must change the system, and turn

the business of the Indian Bureau over to the Army. Army officers may sometimes be extravagant; but they are efficient. They manage to get their work done, and well done, on time. They are also honest. Corruption is not charged by anybody against them. Why, this very winter, out west, when the Indian contractors and agents couldn't move supplies, the Army has been kept so hearty, so well supplied, and even its horses and mules in such good condition that the Cavalry could take the field anywhere at an hour's notice and go off on a long Indian hunt, with wagon trains hauled by fat mules, even in the dead of winter, and in raging snow-storms; and now a Black Hills Cavalry expedition has been gone some weeks before the Indian ponies were yet able to move, taking along its wagon trains, its beef cattle, and all its impedimenta; but the Indians haven't got their beef yet. The country may rest assured that all the excuses to cover the inefficiency and dishonesty of the Indian management, whether made by Indian agents out west, or by the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department in Washington, or by the bishops and clergy of the Peace Commission, or by contractors, or by interested newspapers, are, as General POPE is said to have mildly remarked in conversation, 'a pack of infernal lies—d—d nonsense, sir. An Army officer would be cashiered, sir, if he could offer no better explanation for failing to do his duty.'

THE recent investigations by the Adjutant-General of Missouri, relative to the fraudulent issue of certificates of State indebtedness for pay for services of the enrolled Missouri Militia during the war has revealed the fact that gross frauds were perpetrated in the audit and allowance of the claims of the Militia by the late Act'g-Paymaster-general. In one instance the claims of an entire regiment—that never had any legal organization and never performed a day's service—were audited and allowed (for a long period of service) and certificates of indebtedness issued therefor. In several cases, muster and pay rolls were fabricated and the officers' signatures forged thereto, and other acts committed of a like character. The act of General Assembly, approved March 19, 1874, provided for the adjustment and audit of the war debt of the State, and contemplated the payment of those troops whose claims had never been finally adjudicated, as they appeared upon the record of unpaid claims, on file in the Paymaster-general's office. The total amount reported by the Acting Paymaster as due was about \$365,000. The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued was over \$1,414,000. In these proceedings the law governing the case was ignored and the rules and regulations of the Pay Department, U. S. A., in such cases made and provided, were violated and disregarded absolutely.

We are this week, and for weeks to come, "shoot ing mad." Already preparations are making to welcome home our team from Europe in August. Company D, of the Twelfth New York, the shooting company of its regiment, was the first to resolve to escort them from the landing. Colonel Porter, of the Twenty-second, not to be behind hand, has formally tendered them by cable the escort of the whole Twenty-second, band and all. The Baltimore Schutzen Corps sends over three German-American delegates this week to Stuttgart to shoot in the grand International Schutzenfest. Finally, the great Bogardus, the champion wing shot of America, has beaten George Runniel, the English champion, thirty-six birds to thirty, in a pigeon match, and challenges all England to shoot against him. Next week we shall probably hear from Wimbledon, and entertain no doubt that our men will beat there, even if they cannot contest the Elcho Shield.

GENERAL Cortina was arrested July 1, and his Chief of Police Manuel Gazza, on July 3, by order of the Mexican Minister of War. They were both forwarded from Matamoras to Bagdad, and there placed on board the Mexican war vessel *Lebasco*, which sailed on Tuesday for Vera Cruz, en route for the City of Mexico for trial by a military commission.

THE Centennial anniversary of Washington's assumption of the command of the American Army was celebrated at Cambridge, Mass., July 3, with a dinner, and speeches by General Charles Devens, Jr., Major-General S. Merrill and General E. W. Hinks among others. Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem, and the children gathered to the number of 2,500, to hold a celebration of their own.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A WORD ABOUT GUARD HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A guard-house should fulfil two conditions: 1st. It should furnish secure places of confinement for prisoners.

2nd. It should furnish comfortable shelter and a resting place for those members of the guard who are not actually on post or similar duty away from the main guard.

The second point is easily attained in many ways, and will not be dwelt upon in this article, our main purpose being to invite attention to the manner in which the prison part of a guard-house should be built. We maintain that there should be no common room into which prisoners are turned, in numbers limited only by the capacity of the room. This is the case almost universally in the Service at the present day, and has been so for an indefinite period.

A guard-house should be divided off into separate apartments or cells. Each apartment should be numbered and be designed for one man and no more. The dimensions of each cell should be ample for one man, and should be properly ventilated. The door of the cell should be fastened by a bar of wood, and so arranged that it cannot be opened from the inside. In a few words, confinement in a guard-house should always be solitary.

With this system, a man in confinement is left to his own reflections. He can molest no one, and cannot be troubled by any one. When not out at work, or if unfit to be taken out for work, he is where he can be easily cared for with the least possible trouble to himself and the garrison. Guard-house rows are rendered impossible, as no prisoner will row with himself so as to cause a general disturbance. Mock trials cannot be held and fines inflicted upon raw men for the pleasure of old offenders. Officers and non-commissioned officers will be less apt to confine men without carefully inquiring into the merits of each case. All excuse for the cowardly act of maltreating men by striking or tying will be entirely done away with. There can be no possible excuse for maltreating a man when there is facility for putting him into a small room all alone, where he can be safely kept until his case can be conveniently and deliberately investigated by the proper authority.

The humanity of this system will be apparent to any one, and will be the more striking to those persons who have had experience with large garrisons of mixed troops in ordinary times, when not in the field of active operations.

The guard-house should be made decidedly unattractive, and at the same time the men who are confined there should be made to feel that they are not oppressed, but are reaping the fruits of their own conduct, and are in fact protected while removed from the society of their fellows.

The important point is to keep the men out of the guard-house, and have them for duty at the same time that discipline, in its true sense, is preserved.

The Post Commander should, of course, carefully examine the guard report every morning, and take prompt action with all new cases.

This system has been tried for several years with commands wholly of one arm and with mixed commands. Its success is so very satisfactory that this article is written to invite general attention to the subject.

Some of the advantages of the system have been enumerated above. Many more that might be added will suggest themselves to those who are seeking to benefit the Service and to make the most of our small Regular force.

The details of guard-house regulations will necessarily vary somewhat with local surroundings. The following are submitted as embracing the essential points, and have been found satisfactory in practice.

Where a command is sufficiently large to warrant the detail of an officer of the guard, these regulations can all be strictly enforced. Otherwise frequent visits from the officer of the day will be necessary, but this will only add a little interest to the monotony of a tour of duty, particularly at small posts.

After a soldier has been received by the guard he should not be permitted to visit his company's quarters on any pretext; whatever he is allowed to have should be sent to him and delivered by the non-commissioned officer of the guard.

The use of arms, liquor, cards and tobacco should be prohibited.

Prisoners should be kept at work, as far as practicable, from reveille to retreat.

Prisoners to communicate with other persons through the non-commissioned officer of the guard or sentinel. No noise in any case permitted.

Cavalry prisoners to attend all stable calls in charge of a non-commissioned officer of their companies. It will not generally be necessary to have a sentinel with such prisoners. After stable duty the men to be returned to the guard.

THE "BROADWELL RING."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have seen in a recent number of your JOURNAL, a letter from Mr. Broadwell, of Carlsruhe, Baden, in which he takes to task Major Kinney, for his statement, made in your paper of January 9th, that I was the originator of the self-adjusting gas check ring for guns. Permit me to remark that I think Major Kinney was fully justified in his views, and that there

is in reality no fundamental difference in their construction and the principles involved, between my invention of 1854 and those later "combinations and improvements" made by Mr. Broadwell.

Major Kinney's opinion is, I think, thoroughly endorsed in the following letter to me from a well-known European expert in such matters, Lancaster, of London:

151 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, JUNE 4, 1875.

General J. D. Greene:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter, I feel great pleasure in expressing my decided opinion that you are justly entitled to the credit of being the first and original inventor of the means of making a perfectly gas-tight joint between the barrel and breech piece, by means of a ring, or as you term it, a thimble, so arranged as to be acted upon by the powder charge at the moment of explosion.

Your patent, No. 1065, of the year 1854, is perfectly clear and explicit on this point; and, furthermore, two thousand carbines made on this plan were supplied by you to the English Government, and I have myself made, in the year 1855, under your patents, some six or seven variations of the ring or thimble—some conical, some hemispherical and some flat in the bearing surfaces.

Yours, very truly, CHARLES W. LANCASTER.

The following is a description of the "ring" or thimble in the patent referred to in the letter above:

"The first part of the invention consists in the use of a self-adjusting thimble, which is driven into the rear end of the barrel, and which is kept down upon its seat by the force of the discharge, the thimble not being absolutely secured to the barrel, but forced into its place sufficiently tight to prevent leakage between it and the barrel, but at the same time so as to allow it to yield to the force of the discharge, and be driven out against its seat, where from wear of the parts, or from any other cause, the joint between the barrel and the breech becomes loose in ever so slight a degree."

"It is evident that the length of the thimble employed to bear upon the breech piece is not material, so long as it is of sufficient length to be retained in position, and also to ensure a tight joint between it and the barrel of the gun. It is also apparent that the thimble may be applied to any species of breech-loading guns where the object is to obtain a tight joint between the barrel and the breech."

Very truly yours, J. D. GREENE.

LEE COMPARED WITH CERTAIN GENERALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It has always been a pleasant pastime for veteran soldiers to sit, like Uncle Toby, pipe in hand, and fight over their battles in Flanders. Time will develop plenty of Uncle Tobies in our midst. We will write books and print them too, showing how battles might have been won and campaigns conducted to triumphant issues. All things appear so plain, now that we know all about numbers, positions and conditions. It is so easy to handle an army on paper. You do not have to feed it or supply its hundred wants.

"It is as easy as lying. But govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb. Give it breath with your mouth and it will discourse most excellent music."

Let any officer or soldier of our Army who was at Chancellorsville recall their impressions of the night we marched back through the mud and mist to the United States Ford. Did any one doubt Lee's ability then? While the Army of the Potomac felt that it had not been fairly fought, was not the impression universal, that Lee had displayed great audacity and skill?

Was not this impression deepened into conviction the following year, when on the same ground (May 6, 1873), Sedgwick's Corps was stampeded by a night attack, our line broken and position turned? How common in our Army after that, was the exclamation, "Thank God, we now have a general who does not know when he is whipped."

Yet Anchor tells us Stonewall Jackson won the battle of Chancellorsville. Truly he was a great general and a great force, but I have never heard it claimed for him, that he, like the Old, won battles after he was dead. Jackson was mortally wounded on the night of May 2d. On the 3d our centre was driven back a mile. On the next day we were held as it were in a charmed circle, while Lee sent a sufficient force away to defeat the Sixth Corps. It was this that gave him the victory, and not the surprise of the Eleventh Corps three days before.

It is a novel doctrine that a commanding general shall not get the credit for the movements he directs, but the lieutenant who executes him. Lee sent Jackson to make the Shenandoah campaign, and recalled him in time to fight in the Seven Days. He sent him to take Harper's Ferry and ordered him to join him at Sharpsburg. He sent him to turn our flank at Chancellorsville, and in doing so he was fortunate enough to find a corps cooking their suppers with no pickets out. Jackson was a terrible force; for being a religious fanatic, he impressed his followers with much of his own zeal. He would get down on his knees in the mud, in front of his division, and pray aloud for victory. This may seem ridiculous to the scholar in his study, or even an insult to the Almighty to ask him to sanctify, with his blessing, our blind wrath or bloody vindictiveness; but it deeply impressed the Stonewall Brigade. While it is undoubtedly true that Jackson was a good strategist, it is not true that he gave the same proof of it as Lee. He was very successful in the Shenandoah. But if the whole country had been served with the great writ, "that searched hell and raked the high seas," no such superlative military imbeciles could have been found as the generals he struck in command of our forces. His luck in striking our most stupid generals or inefficient troops was truly surprising. He and Thomas were both excellent generals. The one had the zeal and energy of Cromwell,

the other the prudence and fortitude of Fabius. With Lee's opportunity, either might have proved an abler commander. But this is supposition, merely, for neither conducted such campaigns or won so many victories.

Now, a word as to one of Anchor's, "what might have been" criticisms. Had Lee marched straight to Philadelphia, he tells us, there might have been wonderful results. He says: "In the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, had Lee been Deibitch, or Paskiewitch, or Radetzky, he would have crossed the Susquehanna and gone to Philadelphia, as the first to Adrianople, as the second to Erzeroum, as the third to Novara. Well, possibly he would; but had he made the attempt he would probably have been fatally defeated."

Greater chances can be taken with Turks or Italians, I suspect, than with English or American soldiers.

In 1820 the Turkish armies had not the discipline and organization they have now. Moltke tried to do something for them, and gave up in disgust. They had, moreover, been demoralized by a combination against them of the three most powerful nations in Europe to liberate Greece. Radetzky in 1849 marched about thirty-five miles, crossed the Ticino, an insignificant creek, and attacked an inferior force in front. Yet, on the strength of these examples, we are told that Lee should have marched from the Potomac to Philadelphia, 185 miles, crossed a river a mile wide, with an undefeated Army of 80,000 American veteran soldiers, less than a day's march in his rear. Lee's army had to subsist on the country, necessarily a cause of delay. It had to pass through a hostile region with all its movements reported by telegraph. It must have lost several days in crossing the Susquehanna; for that river is not fordable below Harrisburg, and there were no bridges between that city and Wrightsville. And the bridge at the latter place was burned, and those at the former would have been destroyed or defended. Before the Confederates could have made a bridge and crossed, they would have been attacked by Meade's Army in rear, or caught in crossing, like Lincoln's ox on the fence, which could not hook one way or kick the other.

Lee crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the 25th of June. Our Army at Edward's Ferry on the 26th. The distance from Philadelphia is about the same from both points. Meade testified before the committee on the conduct of the war, that it was his plan to march due north to Harrisburg, or until he met the rebel army. How then could Lee have ventured to have marched across Meade's line of advance without first defeating him? In fact, Lee was advancing towards Philadelphia by the shortest route, the turnpike through the Cashtown gap, when our troops intercepted him at Gettysburg, the point of concentration of both armies. It is a maxim in war to seize your enemy's point of concentration and to secure your own. Gettysburg was the Confederate point of concentration because Early had passed on to York and Lee had to recall him or fight without him. It was Meade's, because it was there that his line of advance met that of his enemy. In view of these facts it is hard to understand why some assert that the battle of Gettysburg was an accident or blunder. To use an Irishism and a term in chess, it was a forced mate.

As to my classification of generals, with which Anchor finds so much fault, I have only to say it was meant to be rather illustrative than critical. No two military students rate generals alike. Technically, Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Marlborough and Wellington (I deny Alva and Dutch William) were all first-rate professional soldiers. Napoleon, in his dictations to Las Cases, rated Turenne as the greatest of the French marshals. But, for all that, they are not generally believed to have the genius of Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon.

As to our classical friends, Sertorius and Veriathus, to whom our attention is invited (I confess I had nearly forgotten these worthies), both maintained quite successfully revolts in Spain, as many have done from that day to this. The secret is, that in Spain a large army will starve and a small one will get whipped. But these two leaders were more famous for their stratagems than their strategy.

I am sorry Anchor does not appreciate Timoleon. Plutarch, Diodorus and Nepos, all thought him one of the most brilliant Grecian generals. It is true he only commanded 12,000 men when he defeated 80,000 Carthaginians under Hasdrubal and Hamilcar. Anchor says they were militia. It may be so, but militia were not generally sent to make foreign conquests. Timoleon, in the campaign referred to, did not attempt to defend the line of the river Crenesus, but attacked his adversaries when they were divided in the passage of the stream. He was the first to adopt this method of defence, which has been recognised since as the boldest and the best. But I do not care.

"Damn Dido, if you like."

One more criticism on my critic, and I will have finished.

He answers my question, who is a greater general than Lee, since Napoleon, with the following singular list: Radetzky, Hess, Gorgey, Bem. Verily, "Our Anchor lays remote from home." Blumenthal, Van Goeppen, Van Werder, Deibitch and Paskiewitch. Here let us cast Anchor and stop awhile.

Radetzky was old Swartzenburg's chief of staff and military dry nurse in 1813 and 1814, and more stupid combinations were rarely ever made. In 1849, when he had inferior forces, he was driven out of Lombardy; when successful in 1849, he had an overwhelming superiority.

Hess was Radetzky's chief of staff. Gorgey got the command of the Hungarian army by a mutiny, and surrendered it by treachery. He was famous of the number of his brilliant defeats. Bem, a Polish adventurer, who got up the street fights in Vienna, Deibitch and Paskiewitch, besides defeating the Turks, were the two generals who put down the Polish

revolution in 1831. With all their supposed military skill, they seem to have been firm believers in the principle of attrition. Fighting against greatly inferior and miserably armed forces, they yet lost 180,000 men in two short campaigns. This is what is meant, I presume, by their indomitable will and moral force. Ivan Paskiewitch is the gentleman of high moral qualities who wrote to the Czar: "That all was quiet in Warsaw." He subsequently assisted Haynau to put down the Hungarian rebellion, but was badly defeated at Siliustria in 1854.

Truly, from the history of his heroes, I think Anchor "has been to a feast of learning and gathered up the scraps."

Moltke is a great general, but has he not won his victories more by *his* major than unusual skill? The Austrian armies are such a mongrel military mixture that they are generally whipped. And this last generation of Frenchmen were so demoralized by abstinence and adultery that they seemed foredoomed to defeat.

Finally, let me commend a little of his own gruel to Anchor in the shape of a question or two:

Why did the distinguished Diebitsch divide his army in Poland so that Skrzynecki (Skenetskee) could whip him in detail in a number of battles?

Why did he not march straight to Warsaw after the battle of Ostrolenka?

If Lee was so poor a general, what must be said of those who opposed him?

I do not propose to constitute myself Lee's panegyrist, but I would be ashamed to have belonged to the Army of the Potomac, if I did not believe that success had been snatched from our hands at Gaines' Mill, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor, by more than ordinary military skill.

T. M. A.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS, June 17th, 1875.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF ARMY OFFICERS.

We publish the chief part of Prof. Gilman's most admirable address to the graduates of the Military Academy of 1875, omitting only the introduction and conclusion which more particularly referred to the occasion of the address, which was as a whole applicable to the experience of every officer, and will be read by all with interest. This address, with that of the Secretary of War, will shortly be issued in a pamphlet from the press of Mr. Van Nostrand:

For more than two weeks past we have been here as students, and you have been our teachers. On the field you have shown us the habits of obedience and command, of self control and of that control by which a battalion can move as one man and a man can move a battalion. In the halls of examination you have shown us the results of mathematical and philosophical discipline, and the methods by which habits of exact and logical thought are acquired. Remember that, though officers, you are citizens, and are more than likely to be engaged for a part of your life at least in the duties of civilians. The law now imposes on the Army many duties which are really the work of civil engineers. The Academy records show that a very large percentage of the graduates is absorbed sooner or later into civil life, though they are always ready to return in time of war to their country's service. Many become teachers. West Point is now teaching in college at Cambridge, at New Haven, Maryland, California, and I know not in how many other places. Look also at the work which has been done by the engineers in the improvement of our harbors and rivers, and in the survey of the coast and of the lakes; in the explorations of the Western territory and in the construction of roads and canals. To work like this by the order of the Government or by your own choice you may at any day be assigned.

Be ready for all such calls, and keep up those habits of study and research which will enable you to do well in civil and military life. Be chivalrous. Cultivate that spirit which forgets one's self in the service of one's kind. *Noblesse oblige.* The rank you have won bears with it the obligation to sacrifice yourselves that others may not sorrow. The days of prophecy are over, and none of us can foretell exactly what is to come to pass; but if we judge the future from the past we must anticipate great conflicts and little conflicts in which you will take a part. When wrongs are committed, when laws are violated, when homes are endangered, then we shall expect to find the class of '75 engaged for the defence; and when aggression is necessary, then, too, we shall find them governed by that maxim which Goldwin Smith inscribed upon the granite chair at Ithaca, "Above all nations is humanity." Be chivalrous towards the men of your command. Study their interests, and remember that Sir Philip Sidney, brave as he was, has won no higher praises than came from his knightly courtesy and self denial towards a wounded man. Be chivalrous towards your comrades, never robbing them of honors, never failing to support them in all crises of the battle. Be chivalrous towards your adversary, never wounding the defeated, and ever welcoming, especially among your own countrymen, the return of friendship and of peace. This is true manliness. He who has this has won.

Three friends more sure than day or night—
Himself, his Maker and the angel Death.

Read history. "We have no way to judge the future but by the past." Many wars might have been avoided if those in authority had understood the laws of national action and reaction. Many campaigns would have been more successful if other campaigns had been studied and followed. In our late war, when the hearts of many were despondent and discouraged, it was a brief historical pamphlet, telling "how a free people conduct a long war," which gave fresh courage to all nations. Walter Savage Landor, in one of his essays, makes the wise remark that "no man ever obtained the lasting renown of a consummate general

who committed the same mistakes as had been committed in the same positions by those before him."

If you, young gentlemen, would avoid such errors, if you would develop what may be called the "genius to seize and hold futurity," read history, and when you have read history, read history again. Study nature. I have seen the young graduates of this Academy on their frontier duty; I have heard their experience on the lonely plains of Dakota, on the distant islands of Alaska, among the Apaches, and in the "Bad Lands" of Nebraska. Those who carry with them to those distant parts a determination to study nature have opened to them a book of endless lessons. The rocks, the plants, the life are vocal; nature only waits to be questioned and her answers are forthcoming. For your own enjoyment, for your usefulness, for instruction when you are lonely, and for entertainment when weary, take up some branch of natural science and cultivate it wherever your lot is cast. Now, let me urge you to hard work; that and that only wins the prize of life. West Point is only the world in miniature. Your station, honor, usefulness and character will depend henceforward as heretofore on vigorous and long-continued effort. It is not genius which wins the victory, but genius supported by prudence, labor, and persistence. Cromwell, Frederick, Washington, Napoleon, Moltke were gifted with some talent, but their fame was won by the hardest kind of work. "Men in great place," says Lord Bacon, "are thrice servants—servants of the sovereign and State, and servants of fame and servants of business;" and so you will find it to be. There are some men in the world who never do anything worth mentioning after they have won a place; nothing except to croak. Their first services overcome them. They make one think of Poe's raven, "who perched upon a bust of Pallas, perched and sat, and nothing more." Let me illustrate my remarks by a few examples taken from the records of the Academy.

In looking over the volumes prepared with so much care by General Cullum it is evident that there are not only two fields of service in which West Pointers engage, the civil and the military, but there are two orders of talent here developed—the quiet men who stay at home and think and the active men who are always in the field. Almost every class affords good illustrations of this double glory of the Academy—its scholastic and its martial excellence. Turn over these volumes when you have the opportunity and see if it is not so. Among the cadets of seventy years ago was Joseph J. Totten. He graduated several years before the battle of Waterloo, and he was in active service several months after the battle of Gettysburg. He is not a man whose name is on everybody's lips, for he led the quiet life of an engineer. In peace he planned our fortifications, improved our rivers, constructed our light-houses; and when war came on the Niagara frontier in 1812, in Mexico in 1846, before Washington in 1861, it was to his science and his mathematics that soldiers and civilians turned for a sure defence, and as Chief Engineer of the Army his name will be praised by men long after time has crumbled to dust the fortifications he constructed. He was the type of a great engineer. Ten years later on the roll we read the name of Bonneville, the narrative of whose adventures in the far West, written by Washington Irving, was a classic story of adventure among the school boys of forty years ago. After Lewis and Clark he was foremost among the pioneers by whose bold explorations of the Rocky Mountains a new highway has been opened to the Indies, and the commerce of China has been transferred from the route around Cape Horn to an overland railroad. He was the type of a bold explorer. Just fifty years ago the place which your first-honor man now holds was held by Alexander D. Bache, who for nearly a quarter of a century was the Chief of the United States Coast Survey, and who, in the manifest service which he rendered to the country, was recognized as without a peer. He was the type of a man of science. Thirty-five years ago to day there graduated a cadet from Virginia named George H. Thomas. Every year of his subsequent life was given to the military service. He began in the Florida war, then winning laurels in Mexico, then engaged in frontier service in California, Texas and the Red River country. During the recent war he was the hero of numberless engagements—at Corinth, at Chickamauga, and finally at Nashville, where as a great commander he won immortal fame. He was a type of a national hero. So I might follow down the decades, and tell you who thirty, who twenty, who ten years ago began to win distinction here, but I will not venture into the ranks of the living, or mention those whose services a nation still personally honors. The four I have named are good examples of West Pointers—Totten the engineer, Bonneville the explorer, Bache the philosopher, and Thomas the hero. Such sons the Academy is still sending forth; and if we are slow to name the individuals it is because in all her discipline

"So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life."

The *Eclectic Magazine* for July publishes a portrait of Prof. Gilman with a biographical notice from which we learn that he was born in Norwich, Conn., on the 6th of July, 1831. Entering at Yale in 1848, he graduated in 1852, and remained still another year, pursuing a post-graduate course of study. In 1853, he went to Europe and spent two years, studying a portion of the time at Berlin, and also travelling somewhat extensively, with a view of becoming acquainted with the educational and reformatory institutions of different transatlantic countries. For seventeen years, from 1855 to 1872, he was an officer of Yale College. His professorship was that of physical and political geography, and his studies have extended in the direction of political and social science, and more especially of public education. While still connected with the college, he was, from 1856 to 1860, superintendent of

the public schools of New Haven, and subsequently, for some years, Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1870, he was chosen President of the University of California, but declined the offer. The appointment was renewed in 1872, and he then removed to Oakland, and entered with characteristic energy upon the duties of the office. In 1875, Mr. Gilman was unanimously chosen President of the University soon to be organized in Baltimore on the foundation of the late Johns Hopkins, who has given the munificent sum of three and a half million dollars, unconditionally, to establish a university under the control of a private corporation, free from political and ecclesiastical interference. He has now resigned his office in California, and accepted this new and important trust. Mr. Gilman was one of the corps of persons engaged in the revision of Webster's Dictionary. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, often anonymously, and has published in pamphlet form numerous historical and educational addresses and reports on various topics.

A CLERICAL DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

REV. WM. M. BAKER recently published in the *New York Independent* some recollections of the Lieutenant-General which have found extensive circulation in the newspapers of the country. Mr. Baker shortly after the close of the war was coming North from Austin, Texas, and making the acquaintance of General Sheridan, was invited by him to take a seat in the only stage coach running to the East, which he had chartered for himself and General Forsyth. He describes the general as "small, compact, brilliant of eye, and alert of manner, a more courteous soldier I, at least, never knew." "No gentleman could have been more careful to exclude from his conversation everything which could offend the feelings of a clergyman as well as of one whose heart bled at the desolations and humiliations of the war to his own action."

"The fact is," the general said to me, a day or two after, as we rode along, "I never do swear except during a fight. Swear? Why, sir, I cut down my own men if I catch any of them running. I slept a few nights ago at the house of a man who abused me all the time for what I had to do in Virginia. I confess I did feel like burning his fences, for a moment, but, bless you, I never let a syllable slip out of my lips against him." I chanced to introduce to the general a person who desired it of me.

"Mr. B—," the general remarked, as we resumed our journey, after less than five minutes' conversation with the person in question, "there is but one thing upon which I pride myself, and that is upon reading a man on sight. That man is an unmitigated rascal!"

Now, a more pleasant and refined and highly cultured person than the one referred to you would not often meet; yet, I am sorry to say, he was, as after events showed, only too striking an illustration of the general's insight, in that case, at least. But the general must have plumed himself also upon his medical qualities. As our steamship left the wharf at Galveston, I heard the general exclaiming, as I stood upon the highest deck: "Mr. B—! Who has seen Mr. B—? Where is Mr. B—?" And as I walked towards the steps he came upon the deck with a glass of foaming Scotch ale, for my immediate regimen. With it he imparted this advice: "If any man wants to escape sea-sickness, let him drink a bottle of Scotch ale as the ship leaves the wharf, and another every morning at 10 o'clock exactly." Let me add that I followed the general's suggestions upon leaving New Orleans, the week after, for a four weeks' trip by sea to New York, and experienced not a qualm, although invariably, before and after, I endured agonies of sea-sickness when I did not resort to the same remedy.

On reaching New Orleans with the general, he insisted upon my making my home with him.

Space fails, or I would be glad to tell of my acquaintance while under General Sheridan's roof with General Canby, a soldier of a wholly different type. I do not think I ever saw anything more cool and dignified than the way in which this stately warrior ate his dinner at the table of the St. Charles, one day, while a gentleman and lady, seated opposite, poured into him the unceasing shot, so to speak, of their scorn and hatred. It continued during the entire meal; but the general ate slowly and with appetite, as if he heard it not. I sympathized the more with General Canby as he, also, was, as well as his excellent wife, Southern born, unless I greatly mistake.

Mrs. MINNIE SHERMAN FITCH is the happy mother of a son, and General Sherman has been presented with his first grandchild. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says of the boy: "If that baby had come into this vale of tears in Washington city it would have had more trouble than any other boy baby that has been born in the Centennial decade. Even now, while it is distant so very many miles, there is an enthusiasm over his coming among the society belles at the west end, in the centre and other ends of Washington that positively refuses to be dampened. Seriously, many congratulations attend the advent of the boy from the friends they left behind when the Sherman family removed with the Army Headquarters to St. Louis."

A TELEGRAM received at Washington July 2, from Key West, reports one death and three new cases of yellow fever there. The present indications, atmospheric, etc., are unfavorable.

A LOT of old copper bolts and pieces of copper pipes, which have been recovered from the wreck of the old Confederate ram *Merrimac*, have been shipped to a Philadelphia firm, to be moulded into fancy articles which command high prices as relics of the late war between the States.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEVADA TO NEW YORK.



We have just received by express the Badge, presented by the Virginia City, State of Nevada, National Guard to the New York National Guard to be shot for with military rifles at 200 and 500 yards. We give a cut of the design, which was executed by Mr. M. M. Frederick, proprietor of the Nevada Jewelry Manufacturing of Virginia City, Nevada. The instructions given by General Batterman, on behalf of the company, were for the manufacture of a prize, which should cost \$500. The execution of this design has cost in time, labor, and material double that amount, and \$1,000 is a low valuation for it. It is made of solid gold, platinum and silver. It measures about seven inches in length and four in width. The main body of the medal is composed of the two State seals of Nevada and New York, which are beautifully carved out of massive gold, showing the figures, etc., in bold relief. Back of the two seals is a heavy black enameled Maltese cross. The spaces between are filled in with miniature cannons, swabs and rammers, platinum bayonets, highly polished to resemble steel, and small cannon balls. In the centre of the cross is the monogram "N. G.," finely chased out of pure silver, making a beautiful contrast on the black enamel below it, and is also emblematic of the Silver State. On the top of the cross rests a large gold circle with the motto of the National Guard, "Semper Paratus," in blue. Back of the circle is to be seen the blue ribbon to which it is suspended. The fastening of the badge is a large gold half globe, on the top of which is seen standing a finely carved silver American eagle, challenging the entire New York militia to compete for this prize. The lower part of the badge is finished off by a red gold semicircular shield, brightly polished, and left blank for the name of the gallant company which shall possess the skill to win it. The lower part of the medal is surrounded by finely carved and frosted gold branches of oak and laurel leaves, which rank up on both sides of the medal. The whole may be classed as a rare work of art, and reflects great credit upon the designer and manufacturer. The only restrictions placed upon the competitors for this rich and beautiful prize are that no picked men out of the company are to compete for it. The full company must shoot, each man being allowed five shots, at a distance of 200 and 500 yards.

The original letters of General Batterman authorized Colonel Church, Editor of the JOURNAL, to prescribe the conditions of competition under these limitations, and the latter gentleman wrote to Adjutant-General Townsend the following letter:

Major-General Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General, N. Y.

GENERAL: The National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, have, through their commanding officer Brigadier-General Batterman, placed at my disposal an exceedingly handsome badge to be presented to the company of the National Guard of the State of New York making the best average score with the State arm at 200 and 500 yards, the condition prescribed being that each company competing shall enter for practice not less than the minimum number of officers and men (46) fixed by law for the constitution of a company, other conditions being left to my determination. I have decided to offer the badge on the following conditions, viz. (here followed the conditions given in the order below):

As the representative of the Nevada National Guard, I have the honor to request that you will take the necessary steps to open this prize to the competition of the National Guard of the State of New York upon the conditions herein specified. I enclose a photograph and description of the badge for your information. I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant, WM. O. CHURCH, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In reply to this letter General-Townsend issued the following order confirming the conditions decided upon, and offering the badge to the competition of the National Guard:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 8, 1876.

General Orders No. 20.

The National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, through their commanding officer, Brigadier-General Batterman, having offered a prize, in the form of an exceedingly handsome badge, to be presented to the company of the National Guard of the State of New York making the best average score with the State arm at 200 and 500 yards, under the following conditions as prescribed by Colonel William C. Church, Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I. Any company in the State possessing the minimum number of officers and men required by law (46) may compete for the badge, but all the men and officers required for a minimum must compete.

II. The scores must be shot under the personal supervision of the regimental and brigade inspectors of rifle practice, certified as correct by them, and countersigned by the Division and State inspectors of rifle practice.

III. They must be shot with the State military weapon, unaltered as to sights, save by blackening, with a minimum trigger pull of six pounds. The ranges will be 200 and 500 yards, five shots each range, with two sighting shots each range.

IV. All scores must be sent in as required by November 1, and the winning company will be entitled to hold the badge as champions for one year. The scores will be adjudged by Colonel Church.

V. After one year the badge will be held subject to challenge under the same conditions.

VI. The scores will be adjudged by the average per man of the number shooting, be the same more or less.

It is hereby ordered that this prize be opened to the competition of the companies of the National Guard of the State of New York; and that the Inspector-General and the General Inspector of Rifle Practice be charged with the carrying out of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This magnificent offer, reflecting as it does such credit on the State of Nevada, will no doubt create great enthusiasm in New York. All that the Nevada company asks is an official copy of the winning score to hang up in their armory, and the beauty of the badge itself, with the fact that it was entirely made in Nevada, add to the interest of the competition.

THE PARADE.—The First Division N. G. S. N. Y. made its annual parade on Monday, the 5th inst., under the command of Major-General Shaler, and was reviewed by his Honor Mayor Wickham at the Plaza, Union Square. The parade, while not imposing in point of numbers (some regiments being poorly represented), was still a fair display of our citizen soldiery. The different brigades having formed on the side streets crossing Fifth avenue, promptly at 9 o'clock General Shaler and staff moved down the avenue followed by the division in close column of companies, the Third brigade leading, followed by the First and Second.

The Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Van command-ing, held the right of the line, the Seventh regiment, Colonel Clark in command, leading the column, with ten commands of sixteen files; their neat and attractive uniform of gray and white (forming a marked contrast to the gaudy ornamentation of some of the other regiments), combined with their steadiness and precision of movement, making a magnificent display. Although the Seventh paraded a smaller number of files than usual, their appearance was in every respect worthy of their position as the first of our military organizations. The Ninth regiment, Colonel Hitchcock, followed, with eight commands of twelve files. This regiment is slowly awakening from the lethargic condition into which it fell after the death of Colonel Fisk, and its appearance was quite creditable to the exertions of its energetic colonel. Next came the "shooting regiment," the Eighth, Colonel Scott, with eight commands of eight files. While making a poor show in point of numbers, the marching was good, and the alignments well kept. The Fifty-fifth, Col. Gilson, followed with six commands of twelve files. The marching and alignments were only fair, while the uniform, without exception, is the ugliest in the division. Battery B, Captain Keim commanding, brought up the rear of the brigade, formed in column of sections. This battery is composed of six brass 6-pounders and about 75 men. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Ward commanding, preceded by the Washington Grays Troop of Cavalry, Captain Baker, came next. The troop formed in column of eight made a very creditable display despite the small number of men in ranks, a detail having been made from this command as orderlies to the brigade commanders. The Twelfth regiment, Colonel Ward, led the brigade, with six commands of twelve files. The marching of this command was very good and the alignments well kept. We will take occasion just here to call the attention of the officers of the Twelfth to the uniform of their band. Certainly it is "an ignominious," and we suggest that the person who designed it is a proper subject for a regimental court-martial. The Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Canaan, followed, with six commands of twelve files. Considering the splendid record of this regiment in the past, its officers should certainly make some exertion to keep up to the standard of our average militia organizations. Its alignments and marching were only passable, and not at all creditable to its previous history. The Twenty-second regiment, Major McGrath commanding, succeeded the Sixty-ninth, being condensed into six commands of sixteen files. The marching very good, and the alignment correct, but the regiment would have appeared to better advantage if it had been equalized into eight commands. The band (Gilmore's) made a most imposing appearance, numbering, inclusive of drum corps, nearly a hundred men. The Seventy-first, Colonel Voss, followed, with eight commands of twelve files. This regiment presented a very handsome appearance, and was with one exception the best command in the division. The Seventy-ninth (Highlanders), Colonel Laing, came next, with eight commands of twelve files, and attracted universal attention, six commands being in kilts, while the two rear companies wore the blue dress uniform. This combination of two separate styles of uniform in the same regiment was, we think, in bad taste, and decidedly unimilitary; marching and alignments good. Battery K, with six brass 6-pounders, followed the brigade in column of sections.

The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Vilmar in command, brought up the rear of the division. The Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel Conkling commanding, led the brigade. The appearance of this regiment was bad, two commands being in single rank, and marching and alignment poor. Colonel Spencer and the Fifth regiment followed, with ten commands of twelve files. There is great room for improvement in this regiment, the alignments being especially bad, and its whole appearance only passable. The Ninety-sixth, Colonel Stauf, came next, with eight commands of eight files. This regiment, like the Eighty-

fourth, made a very poor display, its marching, alignments, etc., being badly done, and showing very clearly the necessity of well instructed officers.

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Unbekant, followed the Ninety-sixth, with ten commands of eight files. This regiment, like others of this brigade, shows the want of properly instructed officers, the rank and file being of excellent material, susceptible of the highest improvement. The Sixth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyck commanding, brought up the rear, with eight commands of eight files. This regiment, considering its present almost disorganized condition, did fairly under the circumstances. General Vilmar has before him a task of no small magnitude in bringing his brigade up to the required standard, but we have confidence in his ability and determination so to do in good time.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This association of Westchester county has at last succeeded in procuring a range within eight minutes walk of the Pelhamville depot on the New Haven road, about three miles this side of New Rochelle. Shooting at all distances from 200 to 600 yards will be entered on with but little trouble and expense, and perfect safety, in the course of a month or two. The site has not been secured without a great deal of trouble, and at one time it seemed as if a desirable range in a good location was unobtainable, so many difficulties surrounded the search. The new range is designed mainly for military practice, being convenient for the First and Fifth Divisions of the New York troops, and for the Connecticut regiments on the New Haven line. The thousand yard targets are not designed to be put up for the present, or until a special demand arises for them, Creedmoor possessing so many special advantages for long range practice, that the American Rifle Association cannot hope to compete with it for many years in that respect. In short range practice it takes the lead of most other clubs, being the first started on the Creedmoor plan since the National Rifle Association introduced the sport of rifle shooting. Its example has been followed by others in all directions, and flourishing rifle associations already exist in New Jersey, Saratoga, New Haven, Ausable Valley, etc. Over all these branch societies the parent association, which has made Creedmoor as famous as Wimbledon, and that by a single year of victory, smiles approvingly. Creedmoor was founded to encourage rifle practice in America, and it has had the honor since of training the champion long range team of the world. The more rifle clubs exist in the State and the United States, the greater will be the glory of our central Creedmoor, the mother of all. It is at Creedmoor that the grand matches will be held, and the more brilliant the side shows, the better will be the chance for the principal exhibition.

The American Rifle Association held its last short range meeting at the Mount Vernon temporary range, on July 5. The ground has been kindly loaned by Captain Coburn, of the Twenty-seventh, for the occasion. It was on the other side of the same ridge into which the marksmen shot on Washington's Birthday, at Mager's Park, and it so happened that early in the morning Company B, of the Twenty-seventh, inspired by emulation of the scores made on Washington's Birthday, started a match of their own, five shots per man, at 200 yards. The practice was not very brilliant judging from the best scores, the two prize winners making respectively 14 and 13 out of a possible 25. The result, however, was by no means pleasant to the gentlemen on the other side of the ridge, for the wild bullets of the unsuccessful marksmen began to travel over the grounds of the match and drop among the contestants. Luckily, the president of the A. R. A. is colonel of the Twenty-seventh, and he sent over and stopped the firing. It is unnecessary to say that no bullets dropped into Mager's Park. The contestants at the Association Match numbered good shots from New York, and every bullet could be seen in the target or round it. The ridge on that side was more than fifty feet high, which was another cause of safety. The matches were three in number—Subscription, Westchester, and All-comers. The best shooting was made in the third, while it was well up to Creedmoor match average in all. The Subscription Matches were on a plan peculiar to this association, \$1 entrance, 5 shots allowed, half the money divided among the best three scores. The first score, 19 out of 25, was made by Mr. Cardozo, late of the Seventy-first; the second and third by Mr. Hyde, an employee of Remington and Sons. The first had a State model Remington, the second a sporting Remington. All the scores given were made with Remington's military or sporting. The Westchester Match had two prizes, a silver punch bowl, value \$40, and \$10 cash. The conditions were the same as in all, but the match was limited to military rifles. All the scores were made with Remingtons or Sharps. The prizes were won by Remingtons, J. H. Stearns, of the Twenty-third, and Captain Barker, of the Eighth. The All-comers had two silver prizes, value \$35 and \$20. They were taken by G. W. Smith, an employee of Remington and Sons, and by Captain Barker, of the Eighth. The first had a Remington sporting, the second a Remington military. We append the best scores made:

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.

1. E. Cardozo.....	24 4 4 5—19
2. F. Hyde.....	24 3 4 5—18
3. F. Hyde.....	34 5 2 4—18
4. Adjutant Swain.....	42 5 5—18
5. Charles M. Schiefelin.....	34 3 4 3—17
6. F. Whittaker.....	52 3 2—17
7. Adjutant Swain.....	53 4 0—17

WESTCHESTER MATCH.

1. J. H. Stearns.....	24 5 3 3—17
2. Captain E. Barker.....	32 4 4 3—16
3. Captain C. F. Robbins.....	35 3 2 3—16
4. William S. Beavens.....	04 5 2 5—14
5. H. P. Carrington.....	42 2 2 4—14
6. A. McOwen.....	05 2 3 3—13
7. A. W. Peck.....	04 3 0 5—12

ALL-COMERS MATCH.

1. G. W. Smith.....	45 5 4 3—21
2. Captain E. Barker.....	43 5 4 3—21
3. J. I. C. Clark.....	53 2 2 4—16
4. Sergeant Madden.....	32 5 2 5—15
5. Colonel G. W. Scott.....	34 3 4 2—15
6. Sergeant Buckbee.....	33 0 4 4—14
7. F. Hyde.....	30 3 3 5—14
8. A. W. Peck.....	50 3 2 4—14

All the scores were at 200 yards standing, five shots. Much trouble was occasioned by the wooden targets getting battered up, rendering shots difficult to find. The association has decided to abandon them for iron targets of Creedmoor pattern on the new range.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Detachments from this brigade will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor, pursuant to orders from division and General Headquarters, as follows: Two companies from each regiment, to be selected by the regimental commanders on the 12th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 22d of July. They will march from their respective armories in season to take the 9:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point. The following officers have been detailed as field officers of

the day: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dempsey, Sixty-ninth Infantry, for July 12; Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Camp, Twenty-second Infantry, for July 15; Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Infantry, for July 16; Major Wm. J. A. McGrath, Twenty-second Infantry, for July 19; Major Wm. G. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry, for July 22. They will assume command of the detachments, and see to the preservation of good order and military discipline, making written report to brigade headquarters at the close of their respective tours of duty. Captain Henry B. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, has been detailed as acting brigade inspector of rifle practice.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- SERGEANT Robert Farmer has been appointed ordnance sergeant of the Twenty-eighth.
- SERGEANT James J. Hinrichs, Company C, Twenty-eighth, has been returned to the ranks on his own request.
- CAPTAIN Bird W. Spencer has left the Ninth, his time being out.
- LIEUTENANT Vath, of the Sixth, has resigned on account of ill health.
- REV. Wm. H. Buttner is to conduct the Fifth regiment on the narrow way that leads to heaven. In other words Colonel Charley has made him chaplain.
- THE Third Cavalry and the First Battalion were excused from parade on Monday, in view of the of the disorganized state of both commands.
- THE Twenty-second turned out on the 5th in full-dress uniform (white trousers) field and staff mounted, at 7 o'clock A. M.
- COLONEL Spencer has made a regular and formal application for an armory for his regiment under the new law. The Fifth needs a new armory much, and new officers still more in many cases.
- THE Forty-fourth Battalion Infantry, of Binghamton, N. Y., paraded in full uniform (white body, cross belt and pompoms) for drill and review on the fifth day of July at 1 o'clock P. M. Line was formed in front of the armory on Washington street, at 1:30 o'clock.
- THE Summer Guard of San Francisco continues to shoot, and to shoot well, at short range, for a company medal. The first winner was Private Strong, with a score of 19 out of 25. There were two more nineteens, two eighteens, and the lowest score recorded was 14 out of 25. Strong has now won the medal three times successively.
- We are informed by orders that the Twenty-eighth Battalion, which has existed a battalion only for three years past, now assumes her position as a fully reorganized regiment in the Fifth Brigade. This reorganization, resulting from the mustering of Company B into this command, has not been accomplished without much arduous labor, alike creditable to Colonel Joseph Burger and Captain Anthony F. Hesse.
- PRIVATE Charles D. Sabin has been made second lieutenant Company K, of the Twenty-second. First Sergeant Thomas M. Daly is made sergeant-major, and Commissary Sergeant Thomas Randolph White quartermaster-sergeant of the same regiment. Private William J. Malthof is to be commissary-sergeant, vice White, promoted, and Private A. Fillmore to be ordnance-sergeant.

—THE Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) paraded on Monday in the kilts. Full dress for rank and file consists of kilts, jacket, spallies, black belt, bonnet, and white gloves. It was made imperative for each and every officer and member of this command to whom kilts had been issued to wear them on this occasion. Those officers and members who had not procured kilts wore the shako, epaulettes, black belt and white gloves.

—THE City Guard of Richmond, Va., has issued a challenge to the Philadelphia Fencibles to drill with them at the Centennial of 1876 for the company championship of the United States. Both companies belong to good society, in their respective places, and as they have a twelve days' drill in, will probably succeed in quelling the individuality of their members, and making them resemble automata, the conditions for a successful prize drill.

RIFLE NOTES.

—THE "Bull's Eye Badge" presented by Mr. Crouch, was shot for at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 3. The conditions were the same as in the ordinary long range matches, fifteen shots at each of the long ranges. The novelty of the match consisted in nothing but bull's-eyes being scored. There were only seven competitors, and very few spectators. The scores were quite low. Out of a possible six the best number was four, made by Mr. L. Geiger, of Lilton, won the badge. The scores were: Geiger, 18; Anderson, 17; Jewell, 16; Hennion, 15; G. W. Smith, 10; Farwell, 7; Bergen, 3.

N. R. A.—The July meeting of the directors was held at 93 Nassau street on Tuesday, 6th. General Shaler in the chair. Present, Directors Woodward, MacMahon, Wingate, Judd, Story, Stanton, Knox, Ward, Smith, and Voss. The secretary reported most regimental arrears as paid up, and eighteen directors badges issued. The treasurer's balance was reported at \$1,475 00. Captain Story reported thirty new life members. It was agreed that the new *Turf, Field and Farm* Badge should be shot for with ten shots instead of seven, as was the case with the old one. General Woodward was elected chief of rifle committee. Colonel Wingate moved and there was adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association, on behalf of the riflemen of America, cordially tender to the members of the American team their most sincere congratulations for their brilliant victory in the recent International Rifle Match, and desire to assure them that the self-control displayed by them during the long and arduous self-denial required of them, after their arrival in Ireland, together with the nerve, courage, and skill they displayed in the match itself, have won for them a reputation among all their countrymen of which they may well be proud.

Resolved, That a committee of six (of which the president of this association shall be one) be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Amateur Rifle Club, to arrange for a suitable reception of the members of the team upon their return.

The president was empowered to contact with the military authorities for the use of the range by the National Guard for this year. The executive committee was instructed to prepare a programme for the fall meeting. General Shaler suggested a grand International Rifle Match for 1876. It was debated to erect a building for headquarters at Creedmoor. It was resolved to include in the fall meeting a match for teams of twelve from every State in the Union, to stimulate rifle practice every where. It was debated, but not decided whether military or any rifles should be used in this match. It was resolved to provide annually a gold medal, a silver one, and a bronze one, to be shot for by the National Guard. Life members badges were reported as ready at the office for \$7.50. They are of silver and enamel.

CREEDMOOR.—The Saturday competitions, to take place at Creedmoor, L. I., for the month of July, are announced as follows:

Second Saturday, July 10, at 2 P. M., N. R. A. Match, *Turf, Field and Farm* Badge. Conditions.—Open to members N. R. A. Distance, 300 yards. Rifle, any, excepting single shot, any breech-loading rifle within the rules. Rounds, 19, with two sighting shots. Entrance fee, 50 cents. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the personal property of the winner.

Third Saturday, July 17, at 3:30 P. M., Amateur Rifle Club Match, Luther Badge. Conditions.—Open only to members of the A. R. C. Distances, 300, 500, and 1,000 yards. Position, any. Weapon, any rifle within the rules. Rounds, 5, with sighting shots of two sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$1. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the personal property of the winner.

Fourth Saturday, July 24, at 2 P. M., N. R. A. Match, Remington Diamond Badge. Conditions.—Open to members N. R. A. Weapon, any breech-loading rifle within the rules. Distance, 500, 500, and 1,000 yards. Position, any, without artificial rest.

Rounds, 7, with two sighting shots at each distance. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's personal property. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries for the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and Remington Diamond Badge Matches can be made at the office of the association up to the day preceding the match, or upon the range on the day of the match.

N. B.—Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 2:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY.

SECOND BRIGADE.—This command paraded for review at Beverly, N. J., on June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon. Captain French, commanding Battery B, paraded his command dismounted, and fired the salute on the arrival of the reviewing officer. A special train left New Brunswick on the evening of the 27th to take the soldiers to the parade.

CONNECTICUT.

THE CENTENNIAL.—The Military Committee of the Legislature has reported a bill amending the military law so as to allow the four regiments of the National Guard to encamp beyond the limits of the State in 1876, which means Philadelphia, the expense of such encampment to be borne by the State as is the usual custom. It will no doubt pass both houses and become a law. Look out for the Connecticut National Guard at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

FIRST INFANTRY.—The board of officers of this command have voted to adopt a new style of fatigue cap, also blouses, for the regiment. White trousers in future are to be a portion of the summer bill of dress. This regiment will parade July 22 as escort to the various veteran organizations of the late war, which have a State encampment at the State Armory at 3:30 P. M. A review will take place, and it is expected that President Grant and other noted personages of the late war will be present and review the column.

ENCAMPMENT.—The First and Third regiments, C. N. G., go under canvas August 19, for six days, at Niantic.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in the Bunker Hill letter of our Massachusetts correspondent made it seem that the "Sarsfield Guard" of the Second Connecticut was present at the celebration, together with the "Hillier Guard" of the First. Instead of this it was the "Mansfield Guard," Company H, of the Second, Captain Graham. For this mistake, we in New York are primarily responsible. Remembering the ever famous competitive drill between the Sarsfield and Hilliers, in which defeat and victory were alike glorious, we indulged in a pleasing vision of the two "crack" companies of Connecticut dwelling together in unity, and realizing the brotherhood of the blue and grey. The very fine appearance of the Mansfield Guard induced us to believe it must be the best in the State. It seems, however, that the Second has more than one "crack" company, and we cheerfully record our mistake in the name, leading as it does to the revelation of new battles in the Second. The question is, in that regiment, where shall we stop? For there are many "crack" companies therein, as well as in the First.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST CAVALRY.—This command held their first elementary drill of the season at Nahant on Friday, July 2, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts. This commander, when it comes to work on horseback, is an old hand, who knows how to do his business, and accordingly there was considerable work done. We are glad to see this, for the cavalry battalion badly need instruction of this kind. A few drills like that of Friday will do more towards elevating the standard in this respect, than a dozen parades for show in red coats. The cavalry are on the right track, and we hope that with the fine material embraced in its ranks, it will soon stand second to none in the country. The next elementary drill takes place on July 23. The officers also are to hold weekly meetings for instructions until the August encampment.

FOURTH BATTALION.—This battalion is to hold elementary drills on the 10th and 17th inst. The place has not yet been determined upon. Captain Harlow, of Company C, has resigned. We are sorry to record this, as the captain was an excellent officer, and will be much missed by his command, which in spite of many obstacles, he has brought to an excellent standard in drill and discipline. Business engagements are the cause of his resignation. Major Wellington, the battalion commander, has made the following appointments upon his staff: Commissary Sergeant, Henry M. Noyes, of Company A; Drum Major, James A. Clark, of Company D.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This command held an elementary drill at Lynn on Tuesday, July 6.

COLONEL SHAILEE LONG BEY, formerly of the U. S. Army, and now of the Egyptian service, has arrived in Paris from his second expedition to the Niam-Niam country, Africa, where he has been engaged in extending the authority of the Khedive of Egypt. The colonel brought to Cairo five specimens of anthropophagi, including a female of the Akka, or Ticki Ticki dwarf race. The Khedive decorated with the insignia of the Order of Medjidie two negro soldiers who aided Colonel Long in a desperate encounter which he had with the natives at Lake Mroole. In a letter to a friend in New York, dated on board *Diahahib*, on the Nile, Karoske, May 8, Colonel Long says: I arrived here this morning, 350 miles from Berber, which place I left on the 29th of April with twenty camels, accompanied by my two sergeants (now habitually attached as orderlies), specimens of the number of six for his Highness of the negro races of the countries visited, among whom is the pigmy Ticki Ticki. To cross Atmour is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For 150 miles the route, though painful, is in close proximity to the river, and thus we have water for 200 miles. Leaving Abou Hamed, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak, barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamsens blow with roaring sounds their hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment. On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages that lead many to their death, for there is no well or water (save one half-way, like Epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it) then we have water for eight days, carried on camels' backs in goat skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross this desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is waterproof only for two or three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcasses for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Added to this is the fearful see-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night, with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of our nearly putrid water—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march. . . . From Cairo, after getting through my official duties, I shall go to Paris, stopping there for a while to visit some of my relatives. I shall, if nothing forbids, pay you a short visit (as my furlough is short,) hoping to arrive in New York by the 1st of August.

(From Scribner for July.)

KEARNY AT SEVEN PINES.

BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

So that soldierly legend is still on its journey—
That story of Kearny who knew not to yield!
'Twas the day when with Jameson, fierce Berry and Birney,
Against twenty thousand he rallied the field.
Where the red volleys poured, where the clamor rose
highest,
Where the dead lay in clumps through the dwarf oak and
pine;
Where the aim from the thicket was surest and highest—
No charge like Phil. Kearny's along the whole line.

When the battle went ill, and the bravest were solemn,
Near the dark Seven Pines, where we still held our
ground,
He rode down the length of the withering column,
And his heart at our war-cry leapt up with a bound;
He snuffed, like his charger, the wind of the powder—
His sword waved us on, and we answered the sign;
Loud our cheer as we rushed, but his laugh rang the
louder,
"There's the devil's own fun, boys, along the whole
line!"

How he strode his brown steed! How he saw his blade
brighten
In the one hand still left—and the reins in his teeth!
He laughed like a boy when the holidays heighten,
But a soldier's glance shot from his visor beneath.
Up came the reserves to the melody infernal,
Asking where to go in—through the clearing or pine?
"Oh, anywhere! Forward! 'Tis all the same, Colonel;
You will find lovely fighting along the whole line!"

Oh, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly,
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!
Foul, foul sped the bullet that clipped the white lily,
The flower of our knighthood, the whole army's pride!
Yet we dream that he still—in that shadowy region,
Where the dead form their ranks at the war drummer's
sign—
Rides on, as of old, down the length of his legion,
And the word still is Forward! along the whole line.

AN Englishman—travelled, of course—relates that an American gentleman who had at an early day gone the overland route to California, told him this: "We crossed the sand hills near the scene of the Indian mail robbery and massacre of 1856, wherein the driver and conductor perished, and also all the passengers but one. But this must have been a mistake, for at different times afterward, on the Pacific coast, I was personally acquainted with a hundred and thirty-three or four people who were wounded during that massacre, and barely escaped with their lives. There was no doubt of the truth of it—I had it from their own lips. And one of the parties told me that he kept coming across arrowheads in his system for nearly seven years after the massacre."

THE survivors of the Wade Hampton Legion are to hold a reunion in Charleston, S. C., July 21, the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run. Its leading objects are to collect the necessary records for a complete history of the Legion, and to raise funds for a monument to its dead. General Wade Hampton will preside, and General T. M. Logan will deliver an oration. Speaking of the corps the Charleston "News" says: It had the distinguished honor of furnishing the Confederate army with the largest number of general officers ever drawn from so small a command. From its original complement of six companies of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery, it gave to the "lost cause" two Lieutenant-Generals, Wade Hampton and Stephen D. Lee; one Major-General, M. C. Butler; and three Brigadiers, James Connor, M. W. Gary, and T. M. Logan, besides a host of other bright lights.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Watchman and Reflector" draws a very melancholy picture of Jeff. Davis's present life and the ill fortune that has dogged him ever since his downfall began. He came out of the great struggle, says the writer, with money enough to enable him to live comfortably for his remaining days; but an evil genius seems to have pursued him; every investment was a failure. He sought employment, and was made president of a life insurance company; it endured his administration for a year or two, and then gave up the ghost. He bought stocks, but always to sell again at less than cost. And now he is, or will very soon be, dependent upon the charity of people, many of whom have an aversion for him. He would much rather work than lay himself under obligation even to his best friends, but he is over seventy years old, and nobody cares to give employment to a man whom he had luck so persistently follows. Indeed, he has but few friends—none among the loyal people—and the friends of the "lost cause" charge all their failures to his mismanagement; so he lives, with his wife and quite numerous family, in a very quiet way, avoiding publicity. He declined to deliver the Decoration Day address at Memphis, saying that he was so directly interested that he might say something that he would afterward be sorry for. His punishment is indeed severer than if he had been made a martyr to the "lost cause" on the scaffold.

D. S. R. in the "Vidette" of Mobile gives an account of an interview with old Santa Anna, whom he thus describes: "Instead of the gray-haired old man, that we had expected to see, an upright, soldierly figure stood before us. His form was not yet bowed down by the weight of years and his cool, black, flashing eyes told that the fires of early life were not yet all spent. Incredible as it may seem, Santa Anna's hair has not yet turned gray, and his face has a kindly, hopeful expression, strangely at variance with the wide-spread ideas of his character. He wears no beard of any kind and is as smooth-faced as a woman. In talking he is much troubled by a badly-fitting set of false teeth, which fall from the palate, and he is slightly deaf. It was in moving across the room and seating himself on the sofa, however, that the infirmities of his age showed themselves most conspicuous. His false leg troubled him, and I thought he showed a disposition to hide it, for after seating himself very carefully, he threw it out directly before him and covered it with the left. He sat upright, nor did he lean back or change his position the whole hour that we were with him. Santa Anna is slim built, about five feet ten in height, and in his younger days must have been a handsome man—as he is at present a fine-looking old gentleman. He is talkative and social—loves to recount his own exploits, and seems to live at present altogether in the past. He knows that the future holds nothing for him, consequently he takes very little interest in the passing events of the day. He did not even know the name of the President of the United States, and asked several little questions about our affairs, that almost any school boy would be capable of answering."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Times of India* reports vague rumors of discontent in several regiments of the Bombay Presidency.

A NAVAL Lieutenant has been appointed in each of the five great military ports of France to take charge of submarine defences.

The Wurtemberg contingent of the German army has advanced one step further in the way of Prussianisation, the government having decreed the adoption of the Prussian tunic.

The London *Times* to Bismarck—"My navy, Sir, is engaged in the protection of my shores and commerce; my army exists only in the womb of time; but, take care, I warn you, Sir, beware how you meddle too far with my concerns, and rouse up my dormant resources, lest they burst and blow you up."

The two gun boats recently launched on the Rhine have succeeded in penetrating to Strasburg, though originally intended for operations between Mayence and Wesel. They are iron monitors, deep in the water, with two 12 centimetres guns in a revolving turret.

The *Silesian Gazette* is informed that at the great autumn manoeuvres, which are to take place in Silesia about the middle of September, the Emperor William will assume the supreme command. The two army corps, the 5th and 6th, will be pitted against one another, each being directed by the commanding general of the corps.

The London *Globe* St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Admiral Popoff's round-boat system continually encounters great opposition, and would have been shelved long ago were it not for the supineness of naval critics and the severe press laws, which prevent individual or public opposition from asserting itself too strongly."

The *North German Gazette* gives a denial to a statement made by a Bavarian newspaper, that Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, would perform military service as a one-year volunteer during his residence in Munich. Prince William is already a lieutenant of the 1st regiment of the Guards.

Is the patient really dead or not? is at times a very anxious question. A medical practitioner of Cremona proposes a simple method by which the question may be answered with certainty. It is to inject a drop of ammonia beneath the skin, when, if death be present, no effect, or next to none, is produced; but if there be life, then a red spot appears at the place of the injection. A test so easily applied as this should remove all apprehensions of being buried alive.

The ponderous sternpost for the *Euryalus*, 16,892 tons, 5250 horse-power, recently forged at Chatham Dockyard, will shortly be placed in position. When the sternpost left the smithery it weighed no less than 20 tons, but the planing and otherwise preparing of the mass reduced the weight to about 14 tons. The sternpost is pronounced to be a splendid piece of forging, and it has given great satisfaction to the officials.

A TORPEDO experiment has taken place at the Turkish Government factory of Zeitun-Bournou, on the Sea of Marmora. A vessel was placed half a mile from the shore, and on coming into contact with a torpedo containing 100 lb. of gun cotton, it was entirely destroyed within one minute from the time of the battery being fired. The experiment was made under the direction of Lieutenant Parker, R.N., who is under a contract with the Turkish Government to initiate the officers of the Turkish army and navy into torpedo firing. The depth of immersion of the torpedo was 10 feet, and the depth of water 58 feet.

The German military ambulance service has lately been thoroughly revised. The arming of the German troops with the new Mauser rifle and a full supply of cartridges was to have been completed on the 1st of July. Extra exertions have been made to hasten the completion of the new lines of railway most likely to be of strategic importance in case of war with France. The first series of the German summer manoeuvres are to be conducted in the neighborhood of Coblenz, which will be regularly besieged, and the great fortress opposite attacked, with Rhine gunboats joining in the assault.

The "swell" commander of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Hussar Regiment, Colonel Valentine Baker, has been arrested for an assault upon a young lady who happened to be his solitary fellow-passenger in one of the compartments of an English car. The young lady assaulted by the Colonel could not pull the bell-rope and summon the guard, as there was no bell-rope to pull, and no other means existed of making her peril known. So she forced open the door of the carriage and took refuge on the knife-board outside, clinging to the window casings and screaming violently for help. In this attitude, deaf to the agonized entreaties of her thoroughly terrified assailant, she rode for several miles before the train was stopped.

ADMIRAL ROUS puts himself on record, in a letter to the London *Times*, as in favor of cock-fighting, which is not, he thinks, open to any objection on the score of cruelty that would not equally condemn pigeon-shooting, hunting, coursing and fishing. He

concludes: "If cocking, which formerly was a grand sport with the great nobles of this Kingdom, be now a sin, I am an old and hardened sinner. In 1827, in command of the *Blindfold*, I brought ten English-bred cocks from Sydney to Malacca, and fought ten battles with a Chinese merchant who had defeated all the Malays. We won every battle, and I would go 200 miles to see a main between the Cheshire Piles and the Lancashire Black-breasted Reds if there was no legal prohibition. Any amusement which creates alliances and augments friendly acquaintance adds to the strength of the Empire; for united we stand; and the monotony of human life is relieved by every salutary diversion."

Of the war in Spain, the *Broad Arrow* says: "The Carlist war has lasted years, but there is no reason why it should not go on as it is now doing for several years to come. It is hardly better than a big camp of instruction, in which neither side, when the two sides are distinctly visible out of the haze, gets any permanent advantage, nor seeks, in earnest, to obtain one. No reasonable man doubts that the insurrection might have been terminated long ago, if the successive directing authorities at Madrid had been really in earnest, and with no greater loss of men, money, and material than has already occurred. Nor is the explanation far to seek. The national forces have always been directed by factions, and not by the nation. Intriguing has taken the place of campaigning. Politics have arrested fighting. An eminently successful general, with troops under him, flushed with success, would have been, if he pleased, master of Spain. He might have become President, Dictator, or King, as he pleased; and the Madrid authorities would have disappeared like flies before an easterly wind. Knowing this, they always take care to nip a successful general in the bud. Madrid is full of these politically frost-bitten generals at the present moment, in spite of the recent deportations."

The London *Engineer* says: Not content with explaining his views to the public through the medium of ink and paper, Mr. Seymour Haden, in his zeal for funeral reform, both from aesthetic and hygienic points of view, has shown, as far as practicable, how his suggestions are to be carried out. The Duke of Sutherland has also interested himself in the matter; and we had an opportunity of inspecting, at Stafford House, a number of coffins of various sizes and pattern, made under Mr. Seymour Haden's instructions. They were all of basket-work, of the lightest possible character consistent with strength. Some were stained of a light brown color, others variously ornamented. Fresh green moss supplied the lining, while flowers, freshly-cut bows, and fragrant branches might well be added. Accompanying each we are told there should be a leaden band, pierced with name and date, to be pressed round the chest and lower limbs of the dead, and through the sides of the basket. By this means the body is retained in position, the remains may at any time be identified, and the coffin is also sealed. So far Mr. Haden's proposals apply only to ordinary cases. In some others it may be necessary to close the coffin more perfectly. For this purpose several were shown. Within the outer coffin is an inner one, the space between being filled with charcoal. The body rests in the inner coffin on a movable floor of wickerwork lying on a bed of charcoal. Above is placed a wicker tray of charcoal, and the whole closed. Mr. Seymour Haden's object is to secure speedy and natural resolution of the body, and to deprive the obsequies of the dead of much that is now inexpressibly painful and repellant. No one can dispute that his coffins are infinitely preferable in appearance to those which custom and the will of a trade class force upon us.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* wrote on June 4: "The new fortifications of Metz are all but finished. The four forts added by the Germans to the seven constructed by the French are, with the exception of Woippy, ready to be armed. Cannon, ammunition, and provisions are sent to the place, the victuals being intended to maintain an army of 40,000 men for several years. Preserved vegetables in large quantities have been despatched from the new government manufactory at Mayence. As to the Strasburg fortifications, the new works on the left side of the Rhine are ready, while those on the right bank will require another eighteen months. According to the opinion of German military men, Metz and Strasburg will shortly be the strongest fortresses in the world, and in connection with Diedenhofen, Saarlouis, and Briisach to the west, and Mayence, Coblenz, Gernersheim, and Rastadt to the east, will form an almost impregnable line of defence. To make assurance doubly sure, some more railways are being constructed between these fortresses, and the idea is seriously entertained of adding to the works of Cologne. When all is complete, the garrisons of all these various fortresses will admit of being united within 24 hours. It being the firm conviction of German strategists that the next French attack will be made through Belgium, which they regard as defenceless, these cautious calculators are evidently intent upon counteracting such a move by fortifying the flank of the interjacent State."

The *Borussenzeitung* says that the plating of the German frigate *Preussen*, which is being carried out in the works of the "Vulcan" society at Gradow, near Stettin, is to be completed by the autumn. This

will be the first ironclad turret-ship of the German navy, and two others, the *Friedrich der Grosse* and the *Grosse Kurfurst*, are being built on the same model. These vessels are similar in construction to the famous turret-ship *Monarch*, but their plates will be three inches thicker, and their engines and guns be more powerful than those of their English prototype. As the ironclad broadside frigate *Deutschland* is also to be completed in the establishment of Messrs. Samuda in England by next October, the German ironclad fleet will this year be increased by three frigates, as well as by a corvette, the *Thunfische*, now in course of construction by the "Vulcan" society above referred to. This will make the total strength of the ironclad fleet three heavy and two light broadside frigates, a turret ship, and an ironclad corvette. The German screw steamers have since 1871 been increased by four smooth-decked corvettes on the *Albatross* principle, and two gunboats of the *Albatross* class. The corvettes are to serve as blockade-runners and cruisers, armed with heavy guns, and, together with the gunboats, will (says the *Borussenzeitung*) suffice to cause considerable damage to the mercantile marine even of the most powerful of Germany's adversaries on the sea.

A PARIS correspondent of the London *Morning Post* has the subjoined remarks on the qualities of the troops of the Army in Paris and Versailles passed in review at Longchamps, June 13th: "I have to-day witnessed the review of the Army of Paris and Versailles at Longchamps, and perhaps you will allow me to testify to the wonderful change in the appearance and drill of the troops in the last two years. I was present at the grand review held in honor of the Shah, when the French army had scarcely recovered themselves after the war, and no doubt there were then many faults to note, but to-day all was changed, and the appearance and the marching of the regiments left little or nothing to be desired. Some of the infantry battalions, notably the 48th, 78th, 82nd, and 85th, passed the Marshal in a way that would put many of our crack corps on their mettle. Among the 109 battalions which passed there were of course some who were not quite up to the mark, but the great majority bore witness to assiduous training and drilling. The artillery, which followed the infantry, were much cheered by the occupants of the tribunes, and they certainly deserved it. The guns of some of the batteries were dressed in a way that would have done no discredit to Woolwich; but I am sorry to say that I cannot speak so well of the cavalry. This has always been the weak point of the French army, and is likely to be, judging from their appearance to-day. In the first place, the hideous uniforms adopted since the war, would spoil the smartness of any regiment; but apart from that, the bad riding and slovenly-kept uniforms and harness showed that the French are not very forward in the mounted branch of the service. Although the bands have been restored to the cavalry, they were played past by the band of an infantry regiment, and as they trotted past the effect was very ludicrous. Several men were unhorsed opposite the grand stand, but no serious accidents occurred. I may add that, in the brilliant staff which followed the President, composed as it was of officers of all nations, the British uniform was conspicuous by its absence."

The *Lancet* is informed that the men and officers proceeding on the British Arctic Expedition are for the most part men of fair complexion. This is a point of some interest in an ethnological point of view. Do the fair-complexioned races bear cold better than the dark? The fair complexion and light hair are indications of what the older writers used to call a sanguineous temperament, and belong to men of good physique, strong heart, active circulation, and powerful muscles; but though the fair complexion belongs properly to the temperate zone, and to the more northern portion of it, yet the Esquimaux, the Lapps, the Finns, the Kamchatkans, the Northern Tartars, and the Northern Indians, are all dark races, and there is a well-known historical fact that of the twenty or thirty thousand men who formed the relics of the Grand Armée, and returned from the Russian expedition, nearly the whole had been drawn from the regions south of the Alps. Scoresby in selecting his crews had a large cube of ice in a tub; as each man presented himself, he was directed to stand with bare feet on the ice, whilst particulars were taken of his age and experience. The time when distress was clearly evinced was carefully noted, and the most enduring men secured. There can be little doubt that the nervous system plays an important part in the production and maintenance of the heat of the body, and it is the large-brained races that, in all probability, are best able to resist the depressing action of cold. Such large brains are prevalent in the fair-complexioned men of the northern districts of the British islands, many of them the descendants of the Danish and Norwegian settlers of early times, and we may thus, perhaps, explain their preponderance in the crews of the *Alert* and the *Discovery*.

Referring to our recent experiments with a view to the conversion of our smooth bores into rifles, the *Broad Arrow* says: The great success which had attended Sir William Palliser's system of converting cast-iron guns in England has, naturally, for some time past attracted the attention of the American Ordnance authorities, in the hope that by means of

VICKERY.—At Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., on the 25th of June, of cholera infantum. **JAMES**, infant son of Lizzie Sarah Vickery and R. S. Vickery, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, aged nearly 8 months.

* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered. Iron-clads in **SMALL CAPS**. Wooden sailing vessels in *italics*. s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.

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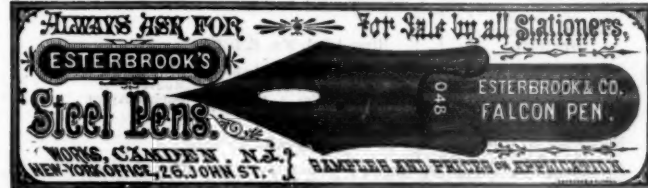
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